# The Bombay Gazette

No. 50,007—New Series. BOMBAY:— WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1894

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY

Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Saturday. 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 5013 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 10th March. |
| † GANGES | 4206 | 800 | G. W. Atkinson | 17th „ |
| B.I. CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 24th „ |
| †* SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. Worcester | 31st „ |
| B.I. OCEANA | 6362 | 1500 | E. Stewart | 7th April. |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. Weighell | 14th „ |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | L. H. Moule | 21st „ |
| †* ASSAM | 3090 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 28th „ |
| B.I. HIMALAYA | 6898 | 2000 | J. Orman | 5th May. |
| †* SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. Weighell | 12th „ |
| B.I. THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 19th „ |
|  |  |  |  | FRIDAY. |
| † ASSAM | 3090 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 25th May. |
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 5013 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 1st June. |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. Weighell | 8th „ |
| BI PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 15th „ |
| † ASSAM | 3090 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 22nd „ |
| B.I. GANGES | 4206 | 800 | G W Atkinson | 29th „ |

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| TUESDAY 5 P.M. | Steamers. | Tons. | Horse Power. | Captain |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 20 | Peninsular | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin. |
| April 17 | Shannon | 4189 | 800 | E. Crewe. |

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March 7th | March 21st | April 4th |
| April 18th | May 2nd | May 16th |

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,119 | 750 | 1st April. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,194 | 750 | 1st May. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | A. Fellner | 3,878 | 506 | 9th March. |
| MARQ. BACQUEHEM | G. Walluschnig | 4,409 | 350 | 9th April. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To TRIESTE | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | P. Mersa | 4,351 | 330 | 21st March |

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House [illegible] 1894. 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1st,

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

### "ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To leave Bombay |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | 3,847 | R. Hutchinson | March 17. |
| HISPANIA | 3,380 | S. Abrey | March 31. |
| ARABIA | 3,544 | C. H. Hillcoat | April 19. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 27, 1894.

### SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15 Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 8th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 10th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 8th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th March, 1894.

### KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

IN ANGLO-INDIAN NURSERIES is familiarly known as ATCHA FIZ-FIZ DAWA.

A CHILD ACCUSTOMED TO KEMP'S PREPARATION will absolutely refuse that of any other maker, however prominently advertised.

HIS DAWNING INTELLIGENCE perceives in the "Saline" a beneficent beverage, presenting medical treatment under a most cheerful aspect.

BEFORE PENETRATING TO THE NURSERY the virtues of Kemp's Saline underwent a most searching experience of many years' duration in various climates.

ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS in Constipation, Sluggish Secretions, Gout, Boils Sickness, Feverishness and innumerable other adult symptoms conquered for it an established footing as a household medicine.

STEAM MACHINERY WAS ERECTED to keep pace with the demand, and the makers are now more than ever in a position to assert that it is not surpassed, if indeed it be equalled, by any other existing preparation.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION is solved by Kemp's Effervescent, which is made in this country, and has not therefore to be remitted for at 1-1½ per rupee.

DISTRUST THE PROFUSE ADVERTISEMENTS of imported nostrums and test this fresher and cheaper preparation in your own households.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE. Per bottle Re. 1-4; per dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

### ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS.
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

### DANCING DRUGGETS.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, can supply at a few days' notice, Dancing Cloths of any size, fitted complete with eyelets. They are made of their stoutest description of White Drill or of Canvas.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

### TREACHER'S CELEBRATED HEART LABELLED BRANDIES.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy, per Doz. | 78 0 | 87 0 |
| TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy, per Bot. | 8 0 | 9 0 |
| TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac, per Doz. | 49 0 | 54 8 |
| TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac, per Doz. | 44 0 | 49 0 |
| TREACHER'S Pale Cognac, per Doz | 40 0 | 44 8 |

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

All Advertised and Catalogue Prices of Imported Goods are ADVANCED 10 per cent.

## NOTICES.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON, Bart., and Mr. EDWARD DALTON WYLIE in our Firms in Calcutta and Bombay CEASED on 30th April, 1893.

Mr. DANIEL MACKINNON HAMILTON and Mr RIVERS GRENFELL CURRIE are ADMITTED as PARTNERS in our Firms in Calcutta and Bombay, from 1st May, 1893.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Calcutta, 5th March, 1894.

### COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER :—

2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.

Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### KATNI LIME WORKS.

(ESTABLISHED 1872.)

UNSLAKED IN LARGE BLOCKS AND FRESH SLAKED LIME.

THE Cheapest and Best Lime in India. Has the Largest Sale of any Lime in India. Used by the P. W. D., Railways, private people, and bought and sold by merchants all over India. Unequalled for White-washing and Building. Cheaper than the best Kunker lime. Why use Cement, which is so costly. Numerous Testimonials. (Please address in full.) Apply to

H. F. COOK & SONS, Katni, E. I. Ry.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1894, the Limkheda-Dohad Section of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all descriptions.

On and from the same Date the Timings of the Trains to and from Anand Station will be as under :—

DOWN TRAINS.

| Stations. | | Mixed. | Mixed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anand Jn. | Main Line Train..Arr. | Up Mixed. H. M. 8 58 | Up Ordinary. H. M. 14 25 |
| | | Down Mail. | Down thro. Mixed. |
| Anand Jn. | Do. Arr. | 7 43 | 15 37 |
| | Godhra Branch Train ...Dep. | 9 10 | 15 50 |
| Godhra | Arr. | 12 26 | 19 20 |
| Godhra | Dep. | 12 51 | |
| Dohad | Arr. | 16 0 | |

UP TRAINS.

| Stations. | | Mixed. | Mixed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dohad | Dep. | H. M. 7 20 | H. M. |
| Godhra | Arr. | 10 28 | |
| Godhra | Dep. | 10 55 | 3 55 |
| Anand Jn. | Godhra Branch Train ...Arr. | 14 17 | 7 25 |
| | | Up Ordinary. | Down Mail. |
| Anand Jn. | Main Line Train..Dep. | 14 30 | 7 49 |
| | | Down thro. Mixed. | Up Mixed. |
| Anand Jn. | Do. Dep. | 15 47 | 9 6 |

The Rules, Rates, Fares and Classification of Goods will be the same as on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

For detailed information attention is invited to the B. B. and C. I. Railway's Goods and Coaching Tariffs.

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1894.

### IN T[illegible]GH COURT OF JUDICATURE [illegible] HI[illegible]T BOMBAY.

A[illegible]NAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

ORDINARY ORIG[illegible] 341 OF 1890.

SUIT No. [illegible]

DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, [illegible] Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Cutch [illegible] Mandvi, carrying on business in Bombay in K[illegible]hoja Moholla, outside the Fort, by means [illegible] of his MOONIM, EBRAHIM RAJUN ............Plaintiff.

VERSU[illegible]S

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of [illegible] Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at N[illegible]o. 33, Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bomba[illegible]y............Defendant

PURSUANT to the final [illegible] Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date [illegible] the twenty-eighth Day of July, One Thousand Eight hundre[illegible]d and Ninety-two, the following immoveable properties will [illegible] be sold by Public Auction in Two Lots before G. H. Farran, [illegible] Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Of[illegible]fice in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Seventh d[illegible]ay of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, [illegible] at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenam[illegible]ed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following properties, namely :—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with [illegible] the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, [illegible] situate, lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bo[illegible]mbay, Camateepoora, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-d[illegible]istrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand [illegible] three hundred and seventy-one square yards or thereab[illegible]outs, assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 94 and [illegible] by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 165 and bounde[illegible]d as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by th[illegible]e property of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the West and North by the vacant land belonging to Bombay Municipality, and on or towards the south partly by the Government tank and partly by the property belonging to the East India Flour Mill.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of partly Government and partly Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate in and fronting on the West side of Butcher street, now called Nagdevi street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 32 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi street, on or towards the West by the sweepers passage, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the North by the property of Tajoo Mahomed, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Carim Mahomed Jamal and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsi and Cama Plaintiff's Attorneys, at Hummum Street, Sirdar Building, Fort, Bombay.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

Datedthis 17th day of January 1894.

### HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE...... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

### TO BE LET.

A VERY AIRY and COMFORTABLE HOUSE on HORNBY ROAD, Nos. 36, 37, in PARTS or WHOLE, near Sir J. J. B. Institution. Very Suitable to European or Parsee families. Apply within, at

BALMUCUND & NUSSERWANJI,
JEWELLERS.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
NEW BROUGHAM.

A HANDSOME, Single-seat BROUGHAM, with Brass Naves, built to order at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution. Price Rs. 850. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned, between 8 and 9 A.M., on week days, at his Office, or to Mr. J. THOMPSON, Superintendent of the Institution, on the Premises.

BABA LUXMON,
Secretary.

Chunam Kilu Road, 1st March, 1894.

### SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

### PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address

WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Mascow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

### J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SMOKERS
In search of really
GOOD TOBACCOS
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
Whose Name is a Sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES :—

| | | | Rs. | as |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "1888" Mixture | per 1 lb. tin | | 3 | 12 |
| Do. do. | „ ½ | „ | 2 | 0 |
| "Pyramid" Mixture | „ ½ | „ | 2 | 0 |
| "Golden Block" Mixture | „ 1 | „ | 3 | 4 |
| Do. do. | „ ½ | „ | 1 | 12 |
| "Rifle" Mixture | „ 1 | „ | 2 | 8 |
| Golden Leaf Birds' Eye | „ ¼ | „ | 0 | 14 |
| Golden Fleece | „ ½ | „ | 1 | 12 |
| [illegible]takia | „ ½ | „ | 1 | 12 |

MILD, MEDIUM OR FULL FLAVORED AS DESIRED.

Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

FL[illegible]OR DE JAVA CIGARS.

No[illegible]t to be confounded with so-called JAVAS [illegible] obtaining elsewhere. These are the ON[illegible]LY ORIGINAL BRAND, FREE DRA[illegible]UGHT, S[illegible]PLENDID CONDITION, PUREST TOBACCO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ROYALS | Rs. 4 0 | per 100 |
| TRABUCOS | „ 3 12 | „ |
| COQUETAS | „ 2 8 | „ |

TRICHINOPO[illegible]LIES.

Fresh Stocks just opened [illegible]out, of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the ass[illegible]ertion.

CIGARS and [illegible]HEROOTS of all the leading Bra[illegible]nds in Stock.

J. NEU[illegible]BERG,
MEDOWS STREET, [illegible] BOMBAY.

### A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE

THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

### PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

### MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### PHENYLE! PHENYLE! PHENYLE!

THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN.

Special Terms to the Trade, Medical Officers, and Municipalities on application to the SOLE AGENTS—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
THAT THEY HOLD A
LARGE STOCK
OF THE FINEST QUALITY
ENGLISH LEATHERS,
Purchased previous to the recent Fall in
EXCHANGE,
AND WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPLY THEIR
WELL-KNOWN MAKES OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT OLD RATES UNTIL THE END OF
MARCH.

### WELLS' ROUGH ON PREPARATIONS.

Rough on Corns, Rats, Itch, Cough, Piles, Rats, Mother Swan's Syrup, &c.

Brain and S. Pills, Buchubaiba, Injection Fleur, Hair Balsam, Health Renewer, Leaurel Oil,

AGENTS :
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

### THORPE AND CO.

HOMEWARD BOUND
PASSENGERS
WILL FIND
EVERY WANT SUPPLIED
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS
IN THE
PRESIDENCY
AT
LOWEST PRICES.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

### HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### HARMSTON'S
### GRAND CIRCUS
AND
### ROYAL MENAGERIE
OF WILD ANIMALS.

LAST FOUR DAYS!

LAST FOUR DAYS!!

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 7TH MARCH.

2 SHOWS 2 SHOWS
2 SHOWS 2 SHOWS

GRAND SPECIAL COMMAND.

MATINEE AT 4 P.M., Sharp.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and Presence of

H. E. LADY HARRIS.

SPECIAL JUVENILE PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

AT 9 P.M.

OUR CHALLENGE PROGRAMME !

OUR CHALLENGE PROGRAMME ! !

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING,
8TH MARCH,
GRAND SPECIAL COMMAND NIGHT.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and Presence of

Their Excellencies
LORD AND LADY HARRIS,
AND SUITE.

A SPECIAL PROGRAMME
For THIS NIGHT Only.

SATURDAY, FAREWELL MATINEE,
Commencing 4 P.M., Sharp.

Children under 10 years Half-price to All Parts of the Circus.

Box Plan at MITCHELL & Co.,
Where Seats can be Reserved daily.

The HARMSTONS........................Proprietors.
ROBERT LOVE........................Manager.
CHAS. B. HICKS........................Representative.
S. REICH........................Agent.

---

### BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT,
In Aid of the FUNDS of the
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 7TH MARCH,
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Organ Solo ..........Scotch Airs ..........Arranged by Sir A. C. Mackenzie.
Mr. MANT.
2. Solo..................On the Bonny Banks of Loch Lomond...Old Scotch.
Mr. SCHOFIELD.
3. Solo.................Love has Eyes.......Sir Henry R. Bishop.
Miss SWIFT.
4. Song with Chorus...We will Take the Good Old Way ......Old Highland Melody.
Mr. STEUART.
Miss SWIFT, Mrs. MACBETH, Mr. SCHOFIELD.
5. Solo..................Auld Robin Grey ...... ......
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
6. Violin Solo ........The Flowers of the Forest.................. ......
(Arranged by Miss Pedraza).
Miss PEDRAZA.

PART II.

7. Part Song............Jock o' Hazeldean....Scottish Song.
Mr. SCHOFIELD.
Miss SWIFT, Mrs. MACBETH, Mr. STEUART.
8. Piano Solo ..........Andante and Rondo Capriccioso ........Mendelssohn.
Miss PRITCHARD.
9. Solo..................Turn Ye to Me........Old Highland Melody.
Mrs. MACBETH.
10. Solo ..................So Fare Thee Well.. ......
Mr. McCAUSLAND.
11. Solo ..................Ave Maria ..........Cavalleria Rusticana.
(Violin Obligato—Miss Pedraza.)
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
12. Auld Lang Syne... ...... ......
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH, Mrs. MACBETH, Miss SWIFT, Mr. SCHOFIELD, Mr. McCAUSLAND, Mr. STEUART.

Reserved Tickets, Price Rs. 4,
May now be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

---

COME AND SEE
### THE LATEST AMERICAN AMUSEMENT!
GALLOPING HORSES BY STEAM,
At Bori Bunder,
ADMISSION and a RIDE, Annas 4.
OPEN from 4 P.M. to 10 P.M.
Children Half-price.
CAPT. JAS. DOWNIE, Manager.

---

### BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING and DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES will be held at Mahim, on SATURDAY, 10th March, 1894, at 4-30 P.M.

H. E. LORD HARRIS will preside.

All interested in the Orphanage are cordially Invited to be present.

---

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS will be received in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to the 26TH instead of 6TH MARCH, 1894, as previously notified.

---

### THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1893, is declared at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per Share, equal to 10 per cent. per annum, and will be paid on and after the 17th instant to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on the 10th inst., on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 17th March, 1894, both days inclusive.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain Dividend Warrants at Hubli on and after 26th March, 1894, on production of Share Certificates to the Manager there.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries & Managers.

Bombay, 6th March, 1894.

---

### SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)

VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS of the Choicest Varieties can only be obtained from Us direct.

VEGETABLE SEEDS, in Collections,
Rs. 5-8, 8-8, 12-8, 20-0, and 50-0.

FLOWER SEEDS, in Collections, at
Rs. 2-0, 3-0, 4-8, 5-8, and 10-0.

ALL PACKING AND CARRIAGE *free*.

CHOICE BULBS.

Largest Stock in India. In Collections,
"A" 164 Bulbs, Rs. 20; "B" 93 Bulbs, Rs. 12-0
"C" 61 Bulbs, Rs. 7-0; "D" 43 Bulbs, Rs. 5.
Packing, but NOT Carriage free.

See our GRAND CATALOGUE
for Descriptions of over 2,000 Varieties,
FREE BY POST, As. 2-6.
"PRACTICAL GARDENING for INDIAN AMATEURS," Rs. 5-0 and 3-8.

---

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Good quality Waterproof Tweed HOLDALLS, 36 by 56, with Straps complete, Rs. 12-4 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAJOLICA FLOWERPOTS.—Just Unpacked, a large Selection of very pretty Majolica Flowerpots, from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 10.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBEL, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZE and Wooden Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

MATHERAN or LANOWLI.—BUNGALOW WANTED, for the Hot Weather. Address, stating terms, "D. J.," care of this Office.

LANOWLI.—WANTED, from April 15, "Comfortable BUNGALOW. Address, with terms, "No. 256," care of this Office.

WANTED, a DEMONSTRATOR, for SIMON'S Grand Anatomical Museum. Must know both English and the Native Languages.

WANTED, a Few EUROPEANS, to TRAVEL in the MOFUSSIL and take Orders, or Collect Cash, or both. References or Security required. Salary or Commission. Apply to "B. 99," care of this Office.

OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a Trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market. Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for two days. In all respects I have been most comfortable, and the attendance has been excellent. I must not fail to mention when I first came into Bombay, and being a stranger I was directed to the Hotel, where I could not stay more than half-an-hour. I at once got a carriage and went in search of a more Comfortable place, when, as luck would have it, I noticed this Hotel, where I have not had cause to complain of the least inconvenience. I am now leaving perfectly satisfied.—G. P. FRANCKE.

MATHERAN RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a First-class, comfortable, and most pleasantly situated Hotel on the Hill. Detached Bungalows available for Families. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

TO LET.—For 6 or 7 Months, a Fully-Furnished HOUSE on Malabar Hill. Four Large Bed-rooms, suitable for Chummery. Rent very Moderate Apply to "E," care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

A and B. McKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY, Rs. 28 per Dozen. May be obtained from THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD., Fort. Sub-Agent:—JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Parsee Bazaar Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BELLY BACON, on Cut, 13 Annas per lb. Double Gloster Cheese, on Cut, 14 Annas per lb.—VICTORIA HOTEL, Prince's Dock.

JUNIOR FAMILY PRINTING OUTFIT, for marking Linen, Cards, Books, &c., consisting of Type-Holder, Tweezer, Ink and Mats, Rs. 2-8 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PEARSE'S WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES are the Best obtainable in Bombay. Address: Apollo Street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 1 per year.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzle, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FANCY GOODS FOR FURNISHING BUNGALOWS—Art Muslins, Cretonnes, Tapestries, Art Porcelain, Table Ornaments, Table Covers, Curtains, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Coffee Services, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, and 17, Hummum Street.

FRENCH and GERMAN, TAUGHT QUICKLY by an Experienced English Tutor. Terms moderate. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to TUTOR, care of this Office.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

---

## NOTICES.

### THE MOST WONDERFUL AND VALUABLE BOOK IN THE WORLD.
BY
JOHN HERN,
Professor of Hygiene and Massotheraphy.
His Great NO MEDICINE Remedy FOR ALL DISEASES.
THE GREATEST DISCOVERY EVER MADE.

IT will positively cure with surprising rapidity CONSUMPTION, Rheumatics, Elephantiasis, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, all Kidney or Urinary trouble, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Lung and Chest Complaints, Cough, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia (Indigestion), Biliousness, Headaches, Fevers, Ague, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Piles, inward or outward, the severest cases, Cattarh in head, chronic or otherwise Palpitation, Sea-sickness or during pregnancy Nervous and General Debility, Insomnia (Sleeplessness), and all women's complaints and children's diseases. It strikes at the seat or root of all diseases, and removes the cause as if by magic. It has restored to health thousands pronounced to be incurable cases. Over thirty thousand Testimonials. A large sheet posted to any address. Only the one first outlay is required. No remedy in the world to equal it. No fear of death from cholera with this. The cholera germs cannot thrive in you. They are killed at once. The whole remedy is fully unfolded and explained in a beautifully bound book of 334 large pages. The most valuable book in the world (except the Bible). Mrs. and Mr. John Hern have been over sixteen years practising and studying the cure of Diseases without Medicine.

They have been the means of restoring great numbers of hopeless pronounced incurable cases. The secret of other said-to-be great remedies is not divulged by the discoverers; but as mine and Dr. Hall's are fully divulged and explained in my book and his pamphlet, we must require purchasers to pledge themselves to keep the secret within their own family household. DR. WILFORD HALL'S WONDERFUL HEALTH PAMPHLET can be purchased from me separate from my book at Rs. 6; but should they send for my book afterwards, Rs. 16 will be charged for it without the supply of second pamphlet as no such value for the money charged can be bought in the world. It contains the most valuable information in the world for curing all diseases. It is no untruth to say that it is worth over a hundred times value of Dr. Hall's pamphlet or any other book or pamphlet on earth, dealing with disease and health. From the information it contains, the most enfeebled old or young can obtain health, vital energy, and longevity. It takes directly hold of the very worst cases of disease and removes them.

No drugs or medicine used. No more doctors' bills to pay. Confirmed, hopeless, suffering invalids with this book can entertain the highest hope of a speedy restoration to health. My book gives complete information how to cure all diseases without using at all Dr. Hall's great discovery and remedy. I have added to Dr. Hall's Pamphlet a most valuable appendix and preface written and copyrighted by myself over a year ago. This information I found absolutely necessary for the proper carrying out of the system of treatment. Before I added this I was flooded with letters of inquiry for further information—some asking about a dozen questions. See 4 columns of testimonials published: "Englishman," 30th March; "Statesman," 31st March. My Book also contains Dr. Forest's Great Hygienic Remedy, also Dr. Trall's Great No Medicine remedy; also Dr. Geo. Lade's Great No Medicine remedy; also Dr. Allison's Great No Medicine remedy; also the celebrated Dr. Baillie's No Medicine remedy; also Dr. Arnott's No Medicine remedy; also Dr. Burne's No Medicine remedy; and many other celebrated Hygiene Professors.

PLEDGE OF HONOUR.

I hereby pledge my word and honour not to show the book that I am to receive from John Hern or to reveal its contents to anyone, nor will I allow it to be seen by any person except the members of my own family, from each of whom a promise shall be exacted not to reveal the contents of the book to others. The members of my family shall only consist of my blood relatives, residing permanently together with me as one household, and not my married children, brothers and sisters living apart from me, or father or mother, if I am married and residing apart from them.

Signed this day of 18
Address P. O.
One witness.

No Books supplied or posted without the "Pledge" being given. Price of the Book Rs. 16; packing and Posting As. 4 extra. By Value Payable Post, including Post Office Commission, Packing and Postage, Rs. 16-8. Cut this Pledge out, sign with one witness including the above amount, send to.

"Keep it by you so that you can cut out the pledge and send for the book when you make up your mind if you cannot do so at once, which if you only knew its value, you would not delay."

JOHN HERN,
9, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. Wilford Hall's complete Health Pamphlet is bound up with my Book.

[The following unsolicited testimonal is from the pen of G. W. N. Yost, the inventor of the three leading type-writers of the world, namely, the Remington, the Caligraph, and the New Yost. Of these three there have been more than 150,000 machines sold, while of all others less than 50,000. We have no little pride in receiving such an endorsement from such a man with such a brain.—EDITOR.]

"Dear Dr. Hall,—I am greatly interested in the work you are doing to establish the revolutionary Philosophy of Substantialism of which you are the founder; but especially am I personally interested in your system of treating disease without medicine. I am a living monument to the value of your wonderful discovery, having been a subject of its benefits for several months past. There is no sort of comparison between my present exuberant state of health and the miserable condition in which your "Health Pamphlet" found me less than a year ago. I frankly declare to you and to the whole world, that if any man should offer me a certified cheque for dol 5,000 on condition that I should cease to use your drugless remedy, I should unhesitatingly spurn such an offer as not worthy of a moment's consideration. * * *

'I can never express in words the debt of gratitude I owe you for the revelation of that little book as I confidently expect, under its instructions, to live many years longer and that my working capacity will be more than doubled.

"I remain your friend and admirer,
71, Broadway, New York. "G. W. N. YOST.

Rev. Wayland Johnson, LL.D., Pastor of the Baptist Church at Newtown, writes January 21:—

Dear Sir,—Several months ago I began to use your health treatment. At that time I was utterly broken down in health. I was unfit for any work that required close application and a clear head. For years I had been tormented with the most persistent dyspepsia so that I could hardly eat anything without suffering great discomfort, and could eat nothing in sufficient quantities to give me proper nutrition. I suffered constantly from nervous prostration, and had frequent attacks of vertigo. My sleep was unrefreshing, and always insufficient. For a dozen years I had not averaged three hours' sleep a night. My mind had lost its grip and I had no pleasure in books or thought. I had tried a numberless variety of remedies, and received only temporary relief from any. Since I have given your treatment fair trial I can most heartily say that not only does its theory perfectly satisfy my reason, but its actual use has wholly changed my condition. I am enjoying life and work, and all the whole gloom and despondency are gone. I am almost wholly free from all stomach troubles, get sufficient refreshing sleep, find my mind clear and vigorous, and feel all the freshness that makes life worth living.—Very sincerely,
WAYLAND JOHNSON.

Waterville, January 1, 1892.

Dear Dr.—Nearly three years ago I lost a son from that dread disease, consumption, and last spring, when I obtained your Health Pamphlet, his brother was going the same way, and the doctors had given him up, only administering morphine. He felt such relief from your treatment the first time, that we at once dispensed with the morphine, and he has not taken a drop of medicine since, and is well and hearty to-day. I felt that if I had known before of your wonderful and ever-to-be praised treatment, my other dear son would be living now.—Yours truly,
JESSIE G. SIMS, P.M.

Rev. W. P. Hall (no relative of Dr. Hall), at Point Peninsula, N. V., writes:—

DR. HALL.

"Dear Sir,—I have just answered a letter from Utah Territory. A friend wished to know if my testimonial was given correctly in the MICROCOSM. I answered yes; that it was true to the letter, and that my endorsement was nowhere nearly as strong as I could now truthfully make it. I told him that your treatment had cured me of rheumatism, kidney disease, catarrh and other complications of disease, so that from crutches and helplessness, I am now as well and free from disease as 20 years ago. I have already received and answered more than 60 letters from all parts of the country, re-affirming the truth of my testimonial, and I will gladly answer one hundred times sixty if thereby I can induce sufferers to try your treatment as I declare before God my unfaltering conviction, both from my own experience and observation in numerous cases, that your discovery, if properly used and persevered in, will cure any form of curable illness that flesh is heir to. I am ready now to proclaim to all men unreservedly that your treatment, as set forth in your Health Pamphlet and without drugs of any kind, is the healing balm for the afflicted, that is, capable of supplying health to every suffering son and daughter of Adam. Let me know how I can serve you, and command me freely.—Your friend gratefully,
W. P. HALL.

---

## BANKS.

### THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| PARIS.............. | The Credit Lyonnais. |
| SINGAPORE ...... | Messrs. Boustead & Co. |
| PENANG ........... | |
| HONGKONG ...... | Messrs. Gilman & Co. |
| AUSTRALIA ...... | Bank of Australasia and Branches. |
| COLOMBO ......... | The Bank of Madras. |

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

### NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ............£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL................£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

### COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .........Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund................................$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,60,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

---

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

---

### INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

---

## INSURANCES.

### SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
Rs. 80
PER ANNUM WILL SECURE
Rs. 10,000 on DEATH;
Rs. 10,000 on PERMANENT TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 5,000 on PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 60 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 15 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABLEMENT.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

### LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for

POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

### INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

### LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ..................£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ...........£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to .........................£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings)

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS .............£10,695,969.
REVENUE .........£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

---

### TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

---

*NOW READY.*

### MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

### THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

*Bombay Gazette* Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

---

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 56 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### CHAMPAGNES
SHIPPED BY
MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,
*Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.*
(ESTABLISHED 1743.)
DRY IMPERIAL, 1884.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ............Rs. 73
Per case of 2 doz. Pints.................. „ 77
USED AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.
A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price,
As supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ............Rs. 50
Per case of 2 doz. Pints ............ „ 54
Fresh Consignments of the above to hand.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & CO.,
33, Hummum Street, Bombay.

---

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery. Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

---

### HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

---

### GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives. For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

---

### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 55 |
| Half-yearly | „ 25 | Half-yearly | „ 30 |
| Quarterly | „ 13 | Quarterly | „ 15 |
| Monthly | „ 5 | Monthly | „ 6 |

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | „ 29 | Half-yearly | „ 32 |
| Quarterly | „ 16 | Quarterly | „ 18 |
| Monthly | „ 6 | Monthly | „ 6-8 |

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion..............................Rs. 5
Second do. ................................ „ 2-8
Third do. ................................... „ -8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..............................As. 8 per line.
Second do. ..................................... 4½ „
Third do. ....................................... 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .............. Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line........................ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

| IN BOMBAY. | | UP-COUNTRY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 | Per Annum | Rs. 15 |
| Half-Yearly | „ 6 | Half-yearly | „ 7-8 |
| Quarterly | „ 3 | Quarterly | „ 3-12 |

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*Post Free.*

Per Annum ..............................Rs. 12
Half-yearly .................................. „ 6
Quarterly ..................................... „ 3

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

*Post Free.*

Per Annum ..............................Rs. 12
Half-yearly .................................. „ 6
Quarterly ..................................... „ 3

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local Banks. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,120 |
| Bank of Bengal | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,060xd |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 98 |
| Commercial & Ld. Mge. | 5,000<br>2,000<br>3,000 | 100<br>100<br>100 | 100<br>50<br>10 | 10 p. c. | 155 to 160<br>65 to 70<br>15 to 17 |
| Exchange Banks. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 70nl |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £20 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | £1 | £ 3 |
| National Bank o India | 40 000 | £25 | £12½ | 6 pr. ct. | 210 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,000<br>750 | 200<br>50 | 200<br>150 | 10<br>7½ | 280<br>205 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| Badham Pile | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 102 |
| Bapty Brothers | 6,625 | 200 | 185 | 18 | 44 |
| Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited | 1,250 | 100 | all | Nil. | 100no |
| Bombay Fire Insurance | In | Liquidation | | | |
| Bombay Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 12,500 | 1,500 | Rs. 300 | 4,600 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | Rs. 75 | 1,160 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | ex div 2 | 70 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 80 | 8 pr. ct. | 63 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 1,135 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 1. |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 251 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 20 | 230 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld | 2,800 | 250 | 250 | 7½ pr. ct. | 275 |
| Heyer & Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 70 | ... | 70 nom |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 16½ |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1 500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 130 |
| Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld | 2,000 | 500 | 100 | 8 pr. ct. | 100 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 23-12 | 310 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 600 | 500 | 200 | 30 | 19 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co. | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 3 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | ,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 16 | 94 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 50 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 6 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. c | 180 |
| Oriental Loan | 6,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 20 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 7 | 93 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 19 | 140 |
| Prince of Wales Fire In. | 200 | 8 000 | 1,000 | N dvd. | 2,35 |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 50 |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | 100 | 60 | 980 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 40 |
| Telephone Co. | 8,200 | 25 | all<br>100<br>25 | 5 | 19½ |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 2300 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 90 | |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 15 | 450 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 40 |
| Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 500 | all | 9 per ct. | 30 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 630 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 800 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 3.0 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 900 | 2,000 | 1,000 | ... | 170 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 210 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 1,075 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 2,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 390 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 770 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 575 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | | Rs. 10 | 545 |
| Cooria Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 4 | 380 |
| Coral Mills Co. Ld. | 5,698 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 440 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 330 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 375 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct | 460 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 355 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs.20dvd | 655 |
| Hingunghat Mill | 700 | 600 | 500 | 4<br>2 | 660 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 1 | 505 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,170 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | ... | 280 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 5 | 1,135 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct | 515 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 340 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | ... | 250 | | 165 |
| Jewraz Baloo | 1,000 | 1,... | ,000 | 35 | 810 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 605 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 30 | 600 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 725 |
| Khatao Makunjee | 1,000 | 1,030 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 550 |
| Leopold | 2,500 | 100 | 103 | 15per ct. | 146 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 780 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 737½ |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 2,540 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 300 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr. ct | 1,515 |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,515 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 0 | 250 | 6 | 110 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 65 | 1,900 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co. | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | | |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | par |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 110 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 405 |
| Oriental | 6,725 | 625 | 625 | Nil | 330 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,200 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 420 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 800 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,400 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,300 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 545 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 110 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 325 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,360 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 165 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 180 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 475 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 440 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 50 | 550 |
| Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld. | 980 | 500 | 900 | 15 | 500 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 275 |
| Western India | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 625 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... |
| Union Mills, Ld | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 500 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Yearly | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 300 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 2501 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | | 451 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 18 pr. ct.<br>dvd Rs80 | 945<br>880 |
| Apollo | 750 | 2,400 | 2,200 | 90 | 26 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 235 |
| Bhowhugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | dvd 45 | 235 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs.7 | 120 |
| Brsul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld. | 500 | 200 | 200 | | 117½ |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld. | 600 | 200 | all | 14 | 107½<br>205 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 20 | 285 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 dvd<br>Nil | 1,255 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 250 | ... | | 120 |
| Fort | 515 | 2,500 | 2,500 | Rs. 80 | 1,100 |
| French | 300 | 500 | all | Nil | 435 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 475 |
| Hingoli Press Co. Ld. | 750 | 400 | all | 4 | 115 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | Nil | 375 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 63 | 120 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 10 | 100 |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Nil | 370 |
| Muamar M. | 2,000 | 250 | all | Nil | 215 |
| New Berar | 1,300 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 532½ |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil | 115 |
| Prince of Wales | 800 | 500 | 500 | Rs25dvd | 425 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 45 |
| Sassoon | 800 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 50 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 00 | 188 | 1,850 |
| Sind | 400 | 1,000 | 750 | 35 | 500 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 10 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 275 | 200 | all | 16<br>... | 220<br>215 |
| Volkart | | 1,000 | 1600 | Rs. 0 | 955 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | Rs. | 28-4 |
| China Leaf | ,, | 27-6 Nominal. |
| Pekin, Bar Gold old | ,, | 27-5 ,, |
| Do. do. new | ,, | 27 2 ,, |
| Australia do. | ,, | 27-10 |
| Bombay do. | ,, | 27-7 |
| English Sovereigns | ,, | 17-5 |
| Do. Drasons | ,, | 17-4 |
| Bar Silver 17 Betterness | ,, | 87 |
| Do. 17½ do. | ,, | 87-4 |
| Carolus Dollars | ,, | 205 Nominal. |
| Mexican do. | ,, | 285 |
| 5-Francs | ,, | 310 |

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Annual Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds, Jackal Club.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p. m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p. m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

**PRINCE'S DOCK.**—The steamers City of Khios and Sabarmati left the dock on Monday.

**VICTORIA DOCK.**—The steamer Vasna left the dock yesterday.

**DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.**—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Monday next.

**BAND NOTICE.**—H. E. the Governor's Band will play, at the Victoria Gardens, on Saturday next, the 10th instant, at 5-45 p.m.,

**STRAY LEPERS.**—Three Hindu lepers were found begging about the streets at Thakordwar Road on Sunday morning. They were removed by the police to the Leper Asylum at Matoonga in a Municipal cart.

**BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hassan Ali Bey Effendi, of Karachi, has come down to attend to his duties as a member of the Legislative Council. He has put up at the residence of his friend Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy.

**MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.**—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., at 5-45 this evening :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quadrille | Paul Jones | Coote. |
| Overture | Die Felsenmuhle | Reissiger. |
| Valse | Estremadura | Bucalessi. |
| Selection | Dorothy | Celliers |
| Valse | Laetitia | Fahrbach. |
| Galop | Light as a Feather | Nicolai. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

**ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE FROM THE JAIL.**—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ebrahim Oomerkhan was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur (with attempting to escape from her Majesty's Common Jail, where he was a prisoner, on Sunday. While the attention of the guards in the jail was engaged somewhere else he tried to escape, but was detected in the act, and re-captured by the sentry. The magistrate sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

**DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY**—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Maruti Mahipati, a notorious character, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with feloniously taking a gold ornament valued at Rs. 180, from Chimnabai, a Hindu woman, residing at Walkeshwar. On Sunday afternoon, the prosecutrix was entering a temple at Walkeshwar, when the accused went up to her from behind, and snatching away a gold bangle from her wrist, bolted down the road. A policeman pursued him and arrested him at a short distance from the temple. The policeman searched him, but could not find the ornament, which seem to have been passed on to a confederate. The accused was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

**THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION AND THE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE MEMORIAL FUND.**—The above fund was started in the beginning of 1888 by the many friends of the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, formerly one of the judges of the Bombay Small Causes Court, to perpetuate his memory in appreciation and admiration of his independence of character during a public career of more than fifty years, and to mark his energetic efforts for the extension of female education among the native community by first providing for a bust of the deceased gentleman to be placed in the hall of the "Alexandra School" and, secondly, forming with the balance an endowment fund connected with Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee's name for the benefit of "The Alexandra Institution," which was founded by him, and to the interests of which he devoted himself continuously to the day of his death. A committee of seventeen gentlemen was formed, including the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Nanabhai R. Ranina and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama. Subscriptions having been received, it was decided at a meeting of the committee at which the late Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengallee, C.I. E., at presided, that a sum of Rs. 3,000 be placed the disposal Mr. C. M. Cursetjee to provide a life sized bust of the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee with suitable pedestal. The bust was ordered through Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C. I. E., and arrived in Bombay a short time back. It has been placed in the hall of the Alexandra School. After communication with the surviving members of the committee of the Institution the honorary secretaries have handed over to the trustees of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution the balance of the Manockjee Cursetjee Memorial Fund, consisting of eleven thousand rupees invested in Four per cent. Government of India promissary loan notes on certain terms and conditions to form part of the capital or endowment fund of "The Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution." The income is to be used for the benefit and towards the maintenance of the Institution.

## JACKAL CLUB POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

COMMITTEE.—Messrs. F. C. Macrae, E. E. Steel, J. H. Symington, H. M. Steuart, Captain S. C. U. Smith, R.A., Major T. H. J. Woodrow, R.A.; Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Hony Secretary, Starter.—Mr. H. W. Buckland, M.F.H.

Event No. 1.—Point-to-Point Race for Horses.—Catch-weights. English and Walers, 13st. and over ; Arabs and country-breds, 11st. and over. Entrance, Rs. 5. Prize—a cup.

Event No. 2.—Point-to-Point Race for Ponies and Galloways, 14 hands and under.—Catch-weights. English and Walers, 12st. and over ; Arabs and country-breds, 10st. 7lb. and over. Entrance, Rs. 5. Prize—a cup.

Event No. 3.—Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses.—About 2 miles. Catch-weights. English and Walers, 12st. 7lbs. and over ; Arabs and country-breds, 10st 7lbs. and over. Entrance, Rs. 5. Prize a cup. No race unless five starters.

Event No. 4.—Jumping Competitions—(a) For Horses. (b) For Ponies and Galloways, 14 hands and under. Entrance, Rs. 2. Prizes—Two cups.

Event No. 5.—Unda and Ova—Ladies' Nomination Race.—Competitors to start from distance post, race to Grand Stand, where they will dismount and receive from their nominatrixes 3 eggs ; remounting, they will return over one hurdle holding the 3 eggs in one hand. (No other method of carrying the eggs will be allowed.) First past the post with most unbroken eggs to win. Prize—a brooch.

To be held at Santa Cruz on Saturday, the 17th March.

RULES.

Events Nos. 1 and 2 are open to horses, galloways and ponies which have been regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds this season, and owners must be the riders.

Events Nos. 3, 4 and 5 are open to members of the Bombay Hunt, Gymkhana, and Light Horse.

The committee to have full discretion as to accepting or rejecting any entry.

Competitors in the Point-to-Point Races will be provided with instructions as to the course at the starting post.

In events Nos. 1, 2 and 3 half entries to go to the fund and half to the second horse.

Entries, which will be considered declarations to start, to be made on or before Wednesday, the 14th March 1894.

## DIVINE SERVICES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6 p.m.—Litany and Reading.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel. Hymns 87 and 287.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

9-40 a.m.—Children's Service, Instructions by Rev. Fr Gardner.

8 p.m.—Litany, Sermon by Rev. C. S. Rivington, and Complins.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICES FOR SAILORS.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Asama, in the Prince's Dock this (Wednesday) evening at half past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

A CORRESPONDENT in Western Australia reports that the railway to the Coolgardie goldfields will be completed in about three months. The work of construction is very simple, owing to the level nature of the country. The "rush" to the fields continues, and most extraordinary finds of gold are taking place, one of the claims, it is alleged, producing 240 ounces of gold from 112lb. of stone. To indicate the excitement which prevails, it may be mentioned that £1 shares, 7s. 6d. paid, sell at £21. Expert miners declare that the Coolgardie goldfields contain an almost inexhaustible supply of the precious metal.

**IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the over worked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy. —Rs. 3 and 7.— MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY**

## THE BARODA WATANDARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. V. S. Desai's reply to my previous letter is a remarkable production, and deserves notice on that account. I called Mr. Desai's letter a remarkable production, because though occupying nearly half-a-column, it leaves exactly those things unsaid which he ought to have explained and about which I challenged an answer. In my previous letter, for instance, I made definite allegations about his Watandars' Mandal in order to show its spurious character. Instead of saying one word about them Mr. Desai simply makes an oracular declaration that the Mandal is "a regularly-constituted body for a set purpose," and so forth, which is a valuable certificate for the Mandal, except that coming from the secretary himself its value cannot be recognized without independent testimony. On the other hand the facts which I disclosed last time, and which not being contradicted by Mr. Desai must be held to be true, distinctly militate against the theory of the Mandal's constitutional character, and constitutional methods. A Mandal, which suddenly rose like a meteor from whence nobody knows and which soon after vanished into oblivion, leaving the only traces behind in the form of a flaming sign board and secretary, corresponding with newspapers can hardly claim to be constitutional and was properly ignored by the Gaekwari authorities. The British Government, I think, would never condescend to higgle with every mushroom association, started by schoolboys and self-appointed agitators ; and the Baroda officers followed the same practice in refusing to recognize the importunate Mandalwallas in any but their individual capacity. Let me here give some more facts about the signatures subjoined to the petition of this Mandal so that the public may better appreciate the constitutionalism of its leading spirits. Unfortunately for him Mr. Desai himself has forced me in a way to do it. I stated in my previous letter that only fifty signatories out of one hundred and seventy-five are real watandars, while even amongst those there are several whose signatures appear to be obtained without consent or knowledge. Mr. Desai has nothing to say to this, but he mentions the case of a watandar of Kadi said to have been "actually compelled to give his agreement in writing to abstain from joining the Mandal." Mr. Desai ought to have given some positive proof for this most serious charge against the Baroda officials, but he does nothing of the kind. Now if this watandar of Kadi is the same as Mr. Harilal, the Amin of Kadi, his case is quite the reverse, and far from creditable to Mr. Desai's Mandal. It is in fact a typical instance of the way in which many signatures to the watandars' petition were undoubtedly obtained. Soon after the petition with its big roll of signatures was published, Mr. Harilal wrote to the Settlement Commissioner repudiating his signature, and stating that it was put in not only without his consent but in spite of his distinct refusal to sign, which he communicated to Mr. Desai by letter. Will Mr. Desai produce this letter of Mr. Harilal's and also explain how his signature came to be put on the petition ? But this is not the only instance. Another watandar writes that he signed the petition without reading it, because he was orally told that it was for some good for the watandars. A third frankly confesses to having signed it because he was promised payment. Such were the means by which the signatures were obtained for this bogus petition, and yet Mr. Desai asks not to believe that his Mandal is a constitutional body and employed constitutional methods only ! I do not imply that Mr. Desai was personally implicated in the unfair practices mentioned above, but I emphatically say that he will have to explain these matters before he can be listened to in his denunciations of the Baroda Government. By the light of this the public will easily appreciate the value of the other statement that attempts were made to bring him under the clutches of penal law of the place. Probably he wants to create public sympathy in his favour by representing himself as a martyr, but if it would be a sufficient consolation, I might assure him that Baroda authorities are too busy with other important matters to pay heed to the reckless outpourings of insignificant agitators.

Now a few words as to the "insult and injury" which Mr. Desai and his pet Mandal are alleged they have received, what was this insult ? Mr. Desai addressed a letter to the secretary to his Highness in the afternoon of the 24th November, 1893, and became impatient because he did not get a reply from the latter till the noon of the 25th ! His impatience was at once converted into action and with a select force of a hundred watandars he marched to the gate of the Makarpura palace and there awaited the arrival of his Highness. On the appearance of the Maharaja's carriage, they stood up, and salaamed his Highness in a body as you have said. By the bye Mr. Desai charges me with uttering "a scandalous lie," because in my previous letter I said that they shouted and not salaamed. Now the question whether they actually shouted or whether oriental salaaming can be accomplished in dumb silence is a trivial point, and I may give Mr. Desai the go-by on that head. The question is immaterial to the main charge which related to the watandars' extraordinary procedure, which consisted not in shouting but in waiting at the palace-gate in large numbers and in such an unceremonious fashion. Their conduct in fact had all the appearance of an attempt to overawe the Maharaja. Leaving Makarpura, this strange deputation went to his Highness' secretary who told them to explain their case to the Dewan. Remember all this happened within the space of twenty-four hours, a pretty long time, indeed, for the Mandal to be "convinced that the treatment they had received was anything but satisfactory," and to resolve that they should protest against this insult ! The insult consisted in Mr. Desai's not receiving a reply within twenty-four hours ; and would anyone believe it, it was to avenge this that he invaded the Makarpura palace with an army of 100 watandars ! Mr. Desai is a British servant, and can, of course, tell us how many days and months he has to wait before he receives answers from his superiors. But the latter part of the story which Mr. Desai has suppressed is still more funny. After the collapse of the Makarpura expedition, Mr. Desai was not a man to pocket this additional insult given by the Maharaja himself ! Immediately he wrote a long letter to the Dewan complaining to him of his Highness's conduct, and pathetically describing his own humiliation and sufferings. Now here is a man complaining to the Minister of the Maharaja's conduct ! What will you say of the sense of the person who appeals to Mr. Gladstone against Queen Victoria or who arraigns the Viceroy before his secretary ? Whoever heard of a subject carrying complaint of insult from his sovereign to his servants ? I do not say that Mr. Desai purposely did this to insult his Highness and his Minister ; probably he did not perceive the absurdity of his conduct. As to the Rs. 100 worth telegram said to have been sent by Mr. Desai to his Highness at St. Moritz, it is sufficient to state that while it is not the practice of any Government to acknowledge such telegrams, for the two-fold reasons that the applicant cannot be identified and that a short telegram can never possibly contain all facts necessary for decision. A notification was soon after published in the Baroda *Ajnyapatrika* of the 19th October, 1893, by way of answer to this and such other telegrams, forbidding them in future and requiring petitions to be sent in writing and not by wire. Mr. Desai, therefore, ought to feel proud for having been thus the immediate cause of an important circular, and yet he is naughty enough to complain of being passed over unheeded and unnoticed by the Gaekwari authorities. This is the whole history as to how it happened that "nobody in the *Rajya* listened to the grievances of the oppressed," and why they (*i. e.* those oppressed) were obliged to resort to the public press outside. Surely Mr. Desai might as well have sent a petition to the British Parliament direct praying for an overhauling of the entire Baroda administration, instead of wasting his resources in dabbling with Bombay papers.

One more proof of the disingenuousness of his cause is the manner in which Mr. Desai distorts my language and fathers upon me admissions which I never dreamt of before. Quoting some words of my previous letter which simply say that there might be imperfections and omissions in the watan rules, as of course no human institutions can be free from, he declares that I admit the hardship of these rules. The context, however, ought to have shown him that my words mainly referred to the ambiguities of language and omissions of minor details with which the Watandars' petition charged the rules, but which can only be filled up at the time of final legislation. These rules being, as I have already pointed out, mere departmental instructions, such as the British Government issues to its subordinates every day confidentially, many details and directions with which the Baroda Settlement Department was fully cognizant were omitted as unnecessary, but which will have to be included in a Watan Act such as the one now prevailing in Bombay. I don't think anybody but Mr. Desai will infer from this that the rules actually cause hardship, or that they may be substantially altered at any time. Another admission which Mr. Desai ascribes to me is that there is a universal cry of oppression in the Baroda State. I wonder where he could discover such an assertion in the four corners of my previous letter. So much however is true that there has been of late some show of discontent here and there, and especially outside Baroda territory, and that the origin of all the grumblings can be traced to some active ventriloquists. It may be a mystery to many why Mr. Desai should persist in agitations such as I have described, and why I should take so much pains to contradict his baseless assertions. But it must be remembered that discontent like putrid matter often spreads by contagion and it is never too soon to stamp it out. There is already clear evidence of this process of rapid development in Mr. Desai's letters. First, he merely pretended to be the advocate of aggrieved watandars and dilated on the hardship of the watan rules. Now he befriends the supposed victims of the Barkhali Department also, and may in a short time espouse the cause of other malcontents. Even now he gives proof of his ambition to assume the role of a general champion of the oppressed and become in time the saviour of the Baroda people. If I may disclose a fact, strenuous efforts are being made in some quarters to prove that there is very great discontent in the Baroda Raj—discontent of which nothing was heard until quite recently. Nothing is more natural than that those pledged to find out discontent should manufacture it when their utmost search failed to discover its pre-existing ; and of this mischievous activity Mr. Desai would appear to be a visible sign. At least no other hypothesis can explain his pertinacity in rushing to the press.

I am not indulging in unfounded surmises or sensational assertions that cannot be proved if occasion requires. As I said above, Mr. Desai himself has let the cat out of the bag and has disclosed his real aims partially in his last letter. He demands a public inquiry, and even offers on behalf of the watandars to pay half the expenses of it. I am almost disposed to believe that he was joking when he made this offer ; for how can the watandars who are described by Mr. Desai as "having lost their *livings*" owing to the watan rules, afford to pay half the expenses of a costly commission ? If he made the offer seriously, he must either be expecting large funds from elsewhere, or his statement about the ruin of the watandars must be false. As to the public inquiry, if it is intended as a threat to the Baroda authorities, Mr. Desai may rest assured that it will not have much effect on them. If an inquiry does come, they will, I believe, be the last persons to shrink from it, because it will be the means of showing to the world at large how their intentions have been misrepresented, and how in spite of inspired agitations they never discontinued the good work they had begun. But a public inquiry is not such an easy thing as Mr. Desai thinks. First a *prima facie* case will have to be made out showing its necessity ; but the senseless vapourings of irresponsible persons will never be taken even as *prima facie* proof when the honour of a first-class State is concerned. Again, who is to appoint this Commission of Inquiry, the Gaekwar or the Government of India ? Mr. Desai would seem to point to the latter, but he does not realize the gravity of the proposal. A long way is to be travelled before the Government of India can be induced to take such a serious step as appointing a Commission over the Ruler of a Native State, and that, too, as a conscientious and enlightened Ruler as the present Maharaja Gaekwar. Instances no doubt occur of rash politicals administering such unmeaning threats in and out of season to Princes to whose courts they are attached, but they have at least the justification of their position. But why should a Gaekwari subject, as Mr. Desai pretends to be, indulge in such downright rant and thereby openly avow his disloyalty to his master ? Certainly the hands of the clock cannot move without an impulse from the main spring.

Mr. Desai also sent a letter some days ago to the *Times of India* discussing Barkhali and other matters of which he knows nothing. But as I have already transgressed your limits, and as almost all the statements in that letter are as false as those exposed above I need not say anything about it here. I shall only ask him, with respect to the Reg. XVI. of 1827 to which he refers, to read it carefully again, and say whether any of its provisions supports his views. This is in fact a good instance of Whately's fallacy of reference, but the public, I believe, is too shrewd to be imposed by such tricks.

Feb. 28. ONE WHO KNOWS.

## INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 24th February 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Alexander Beith Hay, Manufacturing Chemist, and James Moffatt Park, Chemist, both of Maryhill, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, Scotland, for Improvements in dyeing fibres, yarns and fabrics. Craven William Burford, of No. 548, Flinders Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victory, Printer, for An improved cord stop for sun blinds and analogous structures. Robert Lowthian Trevithick, Locomotive Superintendent, Bombay, and Thomas William Bonner, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Igathpuri, both of the great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for taking off the pressure of slide valves called a Slide Valve Relief Wedge. Edward Herbert Stone, Civil Engieer, residing at Asansol, in the Bengal Presidency, British India, for improvements in securing flanged rails to metal sleepers or bearing plates.

A specification of the under-mentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretay appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.—Samuel Cook, of Victoria Works, Bury, County of Lancaster, England, Machinist, for improved device for joining the edges of driving belts. (Filed 17th February 1894.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—Samuel Cleland Davidson, Merchant, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in apparatus for employing heated air in drying or baking vegetable or other substances. (From 6th March 1894 to 5th March 1895).

Frederick Robert Jones, M. I. M. E., State Engineer, Sirmoor, Nahan, Punjab, India, for improvements in verticle sugarcane mills. (From 23rd March 1894 to 22nd March 1895. Theophilus Coad, Electrician, of Forest Gate, Essex, England, for an improved lens for deflecting light. (From 25th February 1894 to 24th February 1895.) Henry Thompson, Engineer, of Trinity Street, Gainsborough, in the County of Lincoln, England, for improvements in the method of, and apparatus for, drying tea leaf. (From 17th April 1894 to 16th April 1895.) Henry Thompson, Engineer of Trinity Street, Gainsborough, in the County of Lincoln, England, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for rolling or curling tea leaf. (From 17th April 1894 to 16th April 1895.) John Robert Jefferies, Engineer, and Iron-founder of Orwell Works, Ipswich, England, and James King, Draughtsman of Orwell Works, Ipswich, England, for improvements in thrashing machines. (From 1st March 1894 to 28th February 1895.) Sandford James Kilby, late of No. 15, Strand, Calcutta, Superintendent, Customs Preventive Service and Salt Department, for a combined weighing stand platform and hopper for facilitating the weighing and discharging of salt and other commodities. (From 28th May 1894 to 27th May 1895.) Arthur William James, Superintendent, Engineer to the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Seebpore, India, for New or improved apparatus or appliances for heating the feed water of Steam boilers. (From 27th January 1894 to 26th January 1895.)

Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited the fee mentioned, it is notified that the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—Mr. C. Vetter's invention for "husking and cleaning rice." (Specification filed 18th November 1889) :—Mr. S. M. Rutnagur's invention for a lamp and candle-stick with globe or shade combined. (Specification filed 21st November 1889.).

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE Second report on the Berar Oilseeds crop has been received from the Local Administration :—"Information generally up to 14th February. The area under linseed amounts to 552,067 acres, or 62·5 per cent. in excess of the area cultivated last year. The increase occurs in all districts except Wun, and is due to a decrease in the area under wheat and to the favourable market price prevailing. Sowings were late on account of heavy rain in October and November, and, similarly to the wheat crop lately reported on, prospects were promising for the first month. But linseed being a somewhat delicate crop, it was much affected by untimely rain and cloudy weather in the Wun district generally, and in the Pusad and Melghat talukas. Excessive moisture in the Balapur and Mangrul talukas tended to reduce the outturn, and a similar effect was caused by rust in the talukas of Amraoti and Chandur. The estimated outturn of the crop for the whole province is eleven annas."

**FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.**—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

### MURDER OF A WIFE.

IMPERATRIX *v.* RAGJEE BIN LAKHU.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Sessions Judge of Sattara, who, in January last, convicted the accused of the murder of his wife, Jani, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in that he killed his wife, Jani, on the morning of the 6th December last. Chima, woman, who slept in a room adjoining that occupied by the prisoner and his wife, stated that, on the night in question, she was awakened by her child crying, and she heard the deceased tell her husband she wanted to go out for a few minutes. She did go out. A short time afterwards the deceased again proposed to go out a second time, whereupon the accused got angry, charged her with infidelity, and after a short altercation, began striking her. On the deceased crying out, Chima got up and lighted a lamp. Then through the crevices of the door she saw the accused strike the deceased with the head of a hatchet ; and she called out to him. He glared at her, and she, apparently in her fright, let her lamp go out and rushed off to the house of another woman, named Navin, whom she told what had happened. The latter advised Chima to call the accused's brother, Jayaram. This was done. Jayaram went to the house and found the deceased either actually dead or at the point of death. An effort was made to give her water, but she could not drink. Jayaram said to his brother "What have you done"? but got no reply. The police patel was called, and the body was inspected. The accused pointed out a hatchet, which the police took charge of. Chima's story was corroborated by the child Bhau, who seemed to remember pretty clearly what he had seen and done. The accused confessed to the second-class magistrate and the committing magistrate ; and before the Sessions Judge he admitted having struck his wife, but denied, as he had done throughout, any intention of killing her. The hospital assistant's evidence showed that eight ribs were fractured, and that some of them were driven into the lungs and liver. The accused attacked his wife with great fury, and battered her to death. The police patel's evidence showed that the accused suspected his wife of infidelity, and it was in evidence that he became suspicious when she proposed a second time to go out. But a mere suspicion, said the Sessions Judge, could not be held sufficient to reduce the offence to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. It was the mere fancy of a jealous man ; and it was not proved that there was anything in the deceased's conduct which could be treated as grave and sudden provocation. How she came to have marks of branding on her person was a mystery, to which the evidence afforded no clue. They could hardly have been caused at the time when her husband attacked her, and there was no ground for supposing, the Sessions Judge said, that they were caused after her death. They supported the theory that the accused was in a jealous state of mind, for such branding, said the Sessions Judge, was a common form of punishment for infidelity, actual or suspected. Under the circumstances, the Sessions Judge thought that it was not necessary to pass a capital sentence. The murder did not seem to have been premeditated, and appears to have been the result of jealousy. Accused was, therefore, sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, rejected the appeal.

### ANOTHER WIFE-MURDER.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BABIA RAMA PATEL.

The accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, last month, convicted him of the murder of his wife, Hasi, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

On the 13th January last, the accused inflicted upon his wife, Hasi, blows with a stick or similar instrument, with the intention of causing her death. The plea of grave and sudden provocation was raised. Hasi, it appeared, had left the accused and taken up with a Koli named Dadu. Her husband took her home more than once, and the matter was becoming serious for him, as the caste were taking it up to stop the scandal. At 4 a.m., on the 13th January, the accused took her away from Dadu's house against her will. her relations became uneasy about her safety, and made enquiries on the 15th at Bhatta, an adjucent village, where the accused lived. He told Hasi's brother that he had stripped her of her ornaments and driven her out, but added "make a complaint and get me hanged or imprisoned if you like." On the 16th, on being questioned by the police patel, the accused made a statement. He produced an axe-handle with a slight blood-stain upon it; then showed where Hasi's corpse was found buried, about eighteen inches deep, in marsh land, and gave up Hasi's gold nose-ring and ear-rings from a box in his own house. The corpse bore marks of beating ; one arm was broken, and six ribs, which were broken, had penetrated the lungs. Death was due to those injuries. On the 17th January, the accused, on being placed before a magistrate, gave a detailed description of the manner in which he had beaten Hasi to death, and also gave his own account of his reasons for doing so. He said that, after finding her in Dadu's house, he took her to a garden house where he tried to get from her a promise to stop her intimacy with Dadu, but that she persisted in declaring that she would sacrifice every thing in order to return to Dadu, and she defied him ; that he went on beating her with the axe-handle as long as she persisted in defying him ; and that she died in consequence of the violent beating. The jury found the prisoner guilty of murder, but recommended him to mercy on the ground that he had received grave provocation. The Sessions Judge, accepting the verdict and acting on the recommendation of the jury, sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

Having considered all the circumstanceof the case, their lordships rejected the appeal.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 3.

O'Connell, Major, Bo, Inspector of Gymkhana, on duty, from Karachi.
Leahy, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, IMS, from furlough, from England.

MARCH 4.

Johnson, Capt, Bengal, RA, on Inspection duty, from Ahmedabad.
Lewes, Major-Genl, Bengal, Ins Genl of Artillery, in India, on Insp duty, from Ahmedabad.

MARCH 5.

Quentin, Capt, Bo, 4th Rifles, on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 6.

Newnham-Davis, Major, Bengal, The Buffs, on leave, from Jullundur.
Mackenzie, 2nd Lt, Bengal 2nd Oxford L I, on exchange, from Barielly.
MacNeill, Col, Ms, on leave, from Calcutta.
Perry, Lt, Bengal, 6th Infy, H C, on leave, from Jelna.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 3.

O'Connell, Major, Bo, Ins of Gymnasia, on duty, to Poona.

MARCH 5.

Broome, Capt, Bo, Remount Agent, on duty, to Ahmednagar.
Churchill, Capt, Ms, IV Pioneers, from leave to Bangalore.

MARCH 6.

Hanford, Col, Ms, 19th Hussars, remount duty, to Bangalore.
Solaman, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, IMS, from leave, to Poona.
Scott, Surgn-Col, Bengal, P M O Quetta Dist, from leave, to Quetta.
Garland, Capt, Bengal, 2nd High L I, from leave, to Fyzabad.
Worlledge, Capt, Bengal, 36th Sikhs, off leave, to Delhi.
Lampen, Capt, 5th Bo L I, from furlough, to Benares.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th March 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

FORT HEAD QUARTERS.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 2 and 4 sub-divisions.
To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 1 and 3 sub-divisions.
Friday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD QUARTERS.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill Nos. 2 and 4 sub-divisions.
To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.
Friday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill Nos. 1 and 3 sub-divisions.

2. There will be class firing, at Coorla, on Friday next, train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3. The Corps will parade for the Wheal Cup Competition on Saturday next as follows :—No. 1 Company will fall in at the Sir Richard Temple Statue at 4-15 p.m. and proceed from Church Gate Station to Grant Road. No. 2 Company will fall in at Grant Road Station at 4-15 p.m. and on the arrival of No. 1, both Companies will form up and march to Mahaluxmi Fort. Dress :—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th March, 1894.

1. The class of instruction for Proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 8th instant, and every Thursday until further orders.

2. A Company team will compete for the Bayley Shield on Thursday the 8th instant.

3. The following promotions will take effect in A Company from this date :—Corpl P Boylette to be Sergeant vice Sergt Collins resigned ; Lce-Corpl F E Otto to be Corpl vice Boylette promoted ; and Vol T R Oniel to be Lce-Corpl vice Otto promoted.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at the Bomaay Volunteer Artillery Head-Quarters Fort, on Friday the 9th instant at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 7 a.m.

As it will be a preliminary parade for the Annual Inspection all members are requested to attend.

2. Members are reminded that the competitions for the the Carbine Championship and for the Recruits Contests will take place at Bandora at the end of the week. Post entries to the Range Officer.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goalpara, 1,354 tons, Captain H Walt, cleared yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Virawa, 2,158 tons, Captain A Mckinlay, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Clan Line s s Clan McIntyre, 1,614 tons, Captain Thomas Hills will sail to day for Coconada in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,029 tons, Captain R Phillps sailled yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE s s Kt of St John, 2,248 tons, Captain A L Cunningham, cleared yesterday for Marseilles and Odssa with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain C K Browne, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain H L Creft, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (23rd February) with a cargo of 6,500 tons coals.

THE s s Urania, 1,703 tons Captain James Smith arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez (20th February) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Bombay 2,049 tons, Captain W E Robertson arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum 12th February) with a cargo of 1,15,385 cases petrolium and 9 cases lubricating oil. The Vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola 497 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev Macdonald, Mrs Brown, Mrs Trimble, Mr Jackson, Mr Leoye, and 417 deck.

### ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Kola (s) | Russell | Karachi, March 3. |
| | Bombay (s) | Robertson | Batoum, Feb 12. |
| | Urania (s) | Smith | Suez, Feb 20. |
| | Bezwada (s) | Creft | Calcutta, Feb 23. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Kapurthala (s) | Livingstone | Karachi, &c. |
| | Scindia (s) | Phillips | Calcutta, &c. |
| | Goalpara (s) | Walt | Galle. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Kt. of St. John, Cunningham, for Marseilles, &c.
,, Clan McIntyre, Hill, for Coconada.
,, Colaba, Browne, for Rangoon, &c,
,, Virawa, Mckinlay, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi, &c.
,, Huzara, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Urania, for Dunkirk.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 6.

FORM GLASGOW.

City of Khios s—2 cases printing ink, Balchandra Sazba and Co ; 390 cases whisky, and 5 hogsheads stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—25 cases school slates, E Dawoodbhoy.
City of Khios s—115 cases candles, R A Hoosein ; 12 casks chemicals, other sorts, and 20 kegs medicine &c, Treacher and Co.
Ruckabill s—1 case cutlery, H S Habib.
Clan MacIntyre s - 360 boxes bar soap, A Shaikadum.

FROM LONDON.

Loodiana s—4 cases medicine, S R Sookhia.
Oriental s—10 cases liqueur, Croft Mody and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—6 cases perfumery, N Hussonally.
Drachenfels s—6 bales packing papers, C Bhajilal.
Johanessberger s—4 cases cologne water, K Odhowjee and Co.
Arroyo s—1 cases cologne water, K Odhowjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

D Balduino s—139 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Carthage s—10 cases quinine, V Bhicka and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—4 cases soap, L H Hassum ; 25 bales tissue papers, S A S Dawood.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 5 bales wool, R Mooljee ; 1,607 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 15 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Premjee ; 18 cwts wheat Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—31 bales skins, The South S Export Co ; 21 bales hides, and 6 cwts fishmaws, P Damjee ; 17 cwts fishmaws, P Damjee ; 17 cwts fishmaws, R Fazal ; 4 cases chutney, and 1 case curry powder, Mehta and Co ; 11 cwts condiments, M Punjiajee and Sons ; 14 cwts condiments, Owen and Okell ; 6 cases peacock feathers, Kahn and Kahn ; 100 cwts turmeric, E Passin and Co ; 55 cwts Colombo roots, 5 cwts hecrabale, 33 cwts fishmaws, M Cassambhoy and Co ; 12 bales skin , Thos H Moore and Co ; 10 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 25 bales skins, C Jooma and Co ; 28 bales skins, H T H Gunee ; 31 bales skins, H M Aba ; 20 cases indigo, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Peninsular s—9 999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 305 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR HULL.

Chelydra s—3,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 3,999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8 001 cwts linseed, V Toolsidas ; 4 000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Preston s—1 000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Killick Nixon Co ; 550 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 385 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, 1,000 cwts grams, B and Kransee.
Elton s—1,090 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 365 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ethelaida s—165 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 630 bales cotton the Bombay Company 650 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 54 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 100 bales cotton Lyon and Co ; 165 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Eon s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,001 cwts rape seed, David Sassoon and Co ; 800 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co ; 8,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lanark s—17,00 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 400 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
LySeyne s—1,000 cwts ground nuts, Mansee Khairag and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asama s—2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Kt of St John s—300 ground nuts, Tyabjee, and Co.
Arara s—2,000, cwts copra and 1,125 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Kt of St John s—11 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hiroshima and Maru s—200 bales cotton and 20 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 500 cwts onions, A Jamasjee and Co ; 925 bales R Dadabhai.
Thibet s—33 bales twist, S N Talati and Co ; 87 cwts sharkfins and 3 cwts fishermaws, M Cassomohoy and Co ; 16 bales twist, Star of India Mill ; 155 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co.
Thames s - 3 cwts ivory, M Framjee ; 250 cwts onion, N Framjee.
Bisagno s—54 sharkfins, N Meanee ; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 176 cwts sharkfins and 17 cwts fishmaws, C Ebrahim and Co ; 375 cwts onions, The Onion and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hiroshima Maru s—100 bales twist, Doorgaprasad B Mahan ; 1,100 bales twist R Dadabhai.
Thames s—44 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Thibet s—52 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—300 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Tata and Co.
Thibet s—15 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF MARCH, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Nagpur and Mangalore, and has changed by moderate or small amounts elsewhere. The distribution is very unusual, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Cochin, Bangalore and Trichinopoly, and the force has been fresh to strong at Goa, Masulipatam, Akola and Madras. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Malegaon, 10 at Madras, Masulipatam, Akola and Goa. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° above the normal at Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and the minimum 4° to 8° in excess at Indore, Jubbulpore ; Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Surat, Bangalore, Cuddapah, Madras and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Cuddapah and the lowest 51° at Agra. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy at Jubulpore, Hoshangabad Raipur, Indore, Mangalore, Masulipatam and Cuddapah. Light rain has fallen at Raipur. Pressure is as much as from one to two tenths below the normal over the whole country, and the weather is in an unsettled condition, and will remain more or less cloudy. The isobars indicate that the weather to the eastwards of Longitude 80° and to the north of Latitude 25° and also in the Persian Gulf is unsettled, and rain in scattered showers is probable

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 5th March, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·893 |
| Temperature of the Air | 78·1 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 71·9 |
| Dew Point | 69·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·746 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | 2·8 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | 84·7 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 73·9 |
| General Directions of wind* | NNW, NW, WNW |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | 220 |

* From midnight to midnight.

**To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.**

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MENESSE AND COMPANY,**
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP'S PROVISIONS, PLANKS AND OTHER SUNDRY GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of ship's provisions and other sundry articles, such as roast beef, mutton, soup preserved, potatoes, beef suet, beef tea, navy biscuits, rum, vinegar, salt pork and beef, lime juice, mess kettles, tin plates and pots, spoons, and various other articles, 13 casks flour.

Also a large quantity of planks, &c., suitable for ship's fittings.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, wist, &c.—

3 cases white mulls.
3 cases white drill.
1 „ musical clocks.
10 cases quarts beer.
1 case cigars.
On account of the concerned—
T C J—53 kegs nails—ex-Roumania.
On account and at the risk of Ahmed Abdoola—
D H C—10834-35—9 cases cotton under-shirts.
On account and at the risk of Jan Mahomed Rahim—
D H—463 84—2 cases block silk velvet.
D H—471—1 case cotton and silk velvet, coloured.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Alli Suliman—
F F & Co.—177—107—1 case silk stripes.
F F & Co.—145—135—1 case prints.
F F & Co.—193—183-85—4 cases cotton flannel.
F F & Co.—133—143-44—2 cases white shirtings.
On account and at the risk of Muthooradass Jaitha—
F F & Co.—163—1'5-29—5 cases white shirtings.
F F & Co.—161—136 4?—5 cases white shirtings.

MENESSE & Co

Bombay, March 7, 1894.

---

**MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,**
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD PICKAXES, NOZZLES, BENCHES, &c

Under instructions from S. Rebsch, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Public Works Storeyard, the following old materials, consisting pickaxes, hoes, sofa, table, flushing tanks, iron spanners, brass nozzles, cloth, benches (C. I.), &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1894, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Khatri Abba Hajee Abdulla, by virtue of a mortgage-deed, date 4th April, 1892, the following:—

All that piece of leasehold (fazandari) land, together with two chawls built thereon, situate, lying, and being at the Elphinstone Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, without the Fort Walls, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by a measurement about 476 and two-ninth square yards, equivalent to 14½ kathis and 5¾ square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old Nos. 39, 706, 707, 708, 715, 777, 435, 495, 754 and 754, new Nos. 11915, 12595, and 12414, old Survey No. ( ), and new Survey Nos. 1-2631, 1-3632, 3-2633, and 28 and 4-2653, and bounded on the north by the Elphinstone Road, on the east by the property belonging to Hajee Alli Jan Mahomed, on the south by the water drain or sweeper's passage, and on the west by the fazandari public passage, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Khatri Abba Hajee Abdulla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 7, 1894.

---

**BENNETT AND COMPANY,**
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 bay galloway, 8 years old, fast and quiet in saddle and harness.
1 strong pony cart with a grey pony and harness.
1 second hand Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome powerful grey Arab horse, 14-2½, aged, goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 13 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Essa Khalifa, and in his stables at Bellasis Road, Byculla, and on account and risk of Mr. E. T. O'Conor, 10, Park Street, Calcutta.—

7 Arab horses.

Also the property of different native dealers going to their native country, consisting of racer, chargers, ponies, galloways, &c.

The above horses will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., at 6, Marine Lines, the VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., of COLONEL W. SCOTT, 5TH B. L. I.,
By
Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 7, 1894.

---

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,**
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, Fort, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, neat crockery and glassware, a splendid cottage pianoforte, by Soundy and Co., in excellent order, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, books, gentlemen's saddle &c., the property of E. BEYNON, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Slater Road, near the Grant Road Railway Station, in the bungalow of Mr. Jugmohundas Bhaisett, the very valuable and handsome substantial French-polished black and teakwood household furniture made to order by John Roberts and others, superior electro-plated ware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, windproof lamps, China check and coir matting, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MATOONGA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Goswami Shri Mahaluxmi Vahujee, wife of Shri Vrajraiji Maharaj, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Joshi Vussoonjee Hirjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of September, 1890, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, dwelling-house, chawl, shed, stable or hereditaments, and premises standing and erected thereon, situate at Matoonga, in the sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Krishna Narayan and others, partly by the property of Enoos Lawrence Souza, partly by the property of Bhoodia Raghoo and others, and partly by the property of Luxumon Raghoo and others, on or towards the west partly by the property of Rev. Braz Fernandes and partly by the property of Jamsetjee Burjorjee Temuljo, on on or towards the north partly by the property of Hajee Abdoola bin Shaik and partly by the property of Luxmon Ranhoo and others, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Narayen Wasoodev, and partly by the property of Bhoodia Raghoo, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Joshi Vussonji Hirji, containing by admeasurement seventeen thousand and ninety-three square yards, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 7395-97, street Nos. 1164,64, Matunga (Agurwarda), and by the Collector of Bombay for Government Toka under Collector's old Nos. 26, 38, 46, 54, 28, 1, 18, 18, 18, 22, 41, 27, 61, 24, 35, 36, 41, 62, and, 26, Collector's new Nos. 23, 1, a-15185, 15209, 15221, 15237, b-15835, b-15,155, 15175, 15177, 15178, 15181, 15215, a-15192, 15250, a-15185, 15203, Nos. 28, 1, a-15185, 1509, 15221, 15222, b-15895, b-75155, 15175, 15177, 15178, 15181, 15215, a-15192, 15250, a-15188, 15203, 15204, 15211, a-15224, and a-15191, and new Survey Nos. 6a-828, 11-826, 10-832, 1-6-129, 1,2-3-4932,-8-832, 183 and 5-852.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Bungalow, with 4,148 square yards of ground, on the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, facing the Sea.

Under instructions from Bai Aimai, widow and administratrix of the Estate of the late Mr. Limjeebhoy Muncherjee Moly, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the pucka-built upper-storied bungalow, cook-room, stables and out-houses standing thereon, situate on the east side of Malabar Hill Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, which said land, containing by admeasurement 4148 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east partly by the property of the late Mr. Jewajee Manockjee and partly by the property of Messrs. Dosabhoy Bomanjee Motabhoy and Manockjee Sorabjee Wadia, on the west by Malabar Hill Road, on the north by the property of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy and on the south by the road belonging to Mr. Jewajee Manockjee, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Municipality under No. 125 and are now assessed under ward No 3287 and street No 17-19, and are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos 30 and 140, new Nos. 16358 and 1175, old Survey No. 26926-28 and new Survey Nos 1 and 2-7199 and are at present in the occupation of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

The Collector's rent of the above ground is only As. 12 and pies 10 per annum.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be learnt on application to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, Solicitors, at their Office, in Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 7, 1894.

---

NOTES:
**INDIAN LAND REVENUE,**
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

---

**DR. F. B. SEERVAI,**
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

---

TO
**COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS.**

MARCKS & Co., Ld., undertake
CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
CHRONOMETER CLEANING,
CHRONOMETER RATINGS,
AND
THE REPAIR AND ADJUSTMENT
OF
ALL NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

☞ CHRONOMETERS on hand, Ready Rated for Hire or Sale.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS
BOMBAY.

---

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
**LAWRENCE & MAYO,**
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure: probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific: most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.
Price List free on application.

---

INDIAN
**CURIOSITIES MART.**

DIAMOND RUBIES and SAPPHIRE RINGS, and other Precious Stones and Beautiful Jewellery, and all Kinds of Loose Stones.

Silver, Copper and Brass Old and New Workmanship Articles.

CASHMERE SHAWLS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c., to be had CHEAP at

HURJEEMULL & CO.,
BOMBAY: Rampart Row. DELHI: Chandni Chowk.

---

**DR. N. H. GHEESTA,**
SURGEON DENTIST,
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

ON RETURNING from AMERICA, will Resume the Practice of DENTISTRY in BOMBAY, on or about APRIL 1st, 1894.

Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ills., U. S. A. Nvember 15th, 1893.

---

**GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,**
BOMBAY.
**GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,**
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

---

**THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,**
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

| YOUR VISITING CARD. | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate | 3 | 0 |
| 100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate | 4 | 0 |

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

---

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

---

SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
**BOMBAY RIOTS.**
THE
**GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION**
AND THE
**OFFICIAL REPORTS.**
January 1894.
With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES
Albert Building, Fort.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6.

FURTHER extra allotments of Wire Transfers in the three Presidencies, aggregating 19¼ lakhs, were made by the Indian Council yesterday, at the enhanced rates of 1s. 1 31-32 and 1s. 2d.; and the Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 1 9-16d. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged. About £200,000 on gold was paid into the Bank of England. The market rate of discount on six months' Indian Bank Paper was advanced 1/8 per cent., to 1¼ per cent.; that on short London Bills remaining at 1¼ per cent. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were one per cent. higher, at £59⅝. The price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 27d. per oz; but in New York the metal was ⅝ cents dearer, at 59 3/8 cents per oz. for Commercial Bars; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·88¼ dollars. Braziers' Copper was 5s. per ton lower in London, at £48 per ton. Paris quotations were unaltered.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted yesterday at 24¾s. per 492 lbs, cif, nominal, April-May shipment to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg; Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed at 35⅞ per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg. Tone of the market firmer; Brown Rapeseed at 32¼ per 416 lbs., cif, sellers, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, tone firmer; and Linseed, at 38¾ per 416 lbs., cif, sellers, this and-or next months' shipment, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg; tone of the market firmer.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals easier; the days' sales having been 10,000 bales. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 5-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 1-64d. for March-April deliveries, and 4 7-64d. for July-August. The day's Imports were 20,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday at 7 9-16 cents per lb.; and Futures for June were 12 points lower, at 7-53 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales; and this season's figures now give the following comparison with those in the two preceding years for the same time.

| | 1894. | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday's Receipts ...... | 13,000 | 11,000 | 18,000 |
| Two days' do. ... | 21,000 | 18,000 | 34,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. 1893 ... | 5,226,000 | 4,317,000 | 6,181,000 |

Locally, Cotton has been dull to-day, at a decline of Rs. 2 per candy, no rates whatever having been reported for exporters' account; and the Mills having taken only 100 bales each of Morvi, at Rs. 176; and Veerumgaum, at Rs. 189 per candy.

WHEAT is unchanged in value, and in only small enquiry for shipment, the tone of the market remaining quiet.

SEEDS are also quiet, with only a small export business passing. The price of *Linseed* has declined one anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 6-15-6 to Rs. 7-1-6 per cwt.; but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows;—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 14,776 | bales. |
| Wheat | 18,745 | cwt. |
| Linseed | 68,524 | „ |
| Rapeseed | 11,324 | „ |
| Gingelly | 10,206 | „ |
| Groundnuts | 8,938 | „ |
| Castorseed | 2,770 | „ |
| Rice | 18,504 | „ |

FREIGHTS.—There is very little demand for tonnage from shippers except for immediate shipment; and forward rates are rather easier.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office... | Inc. | Rs. | 61,964 |
| „ „ Branches... | „ | „ | 10,26,385 |
| Other Deposits | „ | „ | 26,19,706 |
| Government Securities | Dec. | „ | 3,40,864 |
| Other authorized „ | Nil | | Nil |
| Loans | Dec. | „ | 1,88,977 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased.. | „ | „ | 13,90,445 |
| Balances with other Banks | Inc. | „ | 3,67,335 |
| Cash | „ | „ | 48,95,936 |

Although, in the outside market, there is no abatement of the stringency, and we hear that in the Shroff Bazaar higher rates of accommodation have been asked again to-day; the effect of the advance of the Presidency Bank's rates last week has been to more than stem the efflux of Money from that institution, the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day for yesterday (which was a holiday) disclosing the large increase of close upon 49 lakhs in the Cash Balance since the date of the last Return. Of this reduction, some 42 lakhs are accounted for by a diminution in trade requirements, the large addition of 26¼ lakhs having been made to Private Deposits, while Bills Discounted decreased to the considerable extent of 14 lakhs, and Loans had slightly fallen off; the further increase in the Cash Balance having been due to an increase in Public Deposits, and the realization of Government Securities.

EXCHANGE opened with a rather uncertain feeling at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 1/8d. for three months' sight Credits, a little Telegraphic having been placed for early April transfer at 1s. 2d.; also some Demand at 1s. 2d. near the opening. Rates hardened rapidly, however, a fair supply of Merchants' Bills coming out, while the enquiry for Bank remittance fell off entirely, and Calcutta rates coming firmer, at 1s. 2 1-16d., our market gradually advanced, until at the close the following rates were quoted:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | | ...1s. 2 1-8d. | per rupee. |
| Do. | Telegraphic | ..1s. 2 3-32d. | „ |
| Do. | 3 months' sight | ...1s. 2 5-32d. | „ |
| Credits | do. | ...1s. 2 5-16 to 11-32d. | nominal. |
| France | do. | ...1·50¼ to ⅜d. | |

the rates for Sterling and Franc Credits, however, being nominal in the absence of buyers.

GOVERNMENT PAPER re-opened this morning at the enhanced rates of 102 7-16 for Fours for Money, and 103 for the 30th March account, and rates advanced thereafter to 102 7/8 and 103¼ in the two positions, respectively, leaving off at 103¼ for cash, and 103 5/8 fer the next settlement; with 3½ per Cents quoted at 99¼.

SHARES remain neglected on all lines; and the only changes we make in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 10 in Empress Cotton Mill shares; an advance of Rs. 7¼ in Manockji Petit, and of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; and in Press Scrip, a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussil, and of Re. 1¼ in New Indian.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 9/16 |

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 99 5/8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 99¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 109 ex. |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 59 5/8 |
| Bar Silver | 27 |

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Mombasa, from Calcutta arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser left here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 5.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here yesday morning.

ADEN, MARCH 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 6.

Orient line mail steamer Orava, from Suez, arrived

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

| MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 5. | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 75·1 |
| TUESDAY, MARCH 6. | |
| 6 a.m. | 72·9 |
| 10 a.m. | 78·3 |
| 2 p.m. | 81·3 |
| 4 p.m. | 79·7 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRANT—February 26, at Cowerie Betta, Coorg, the wife of Henry Gregor Grant, of a daughter.

LYON—March 2, at No 7, Crooked Lane, Calcutta, the wife of James Lyon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BRERETON—SHAW—February 26, at St Paul's Church, Waltair, by the Rev E Beatty, Alfred Brereton, Manager, East Coast Railway, to Haidee Maud, eldest daughter of Veterinary-Colonel Shaw, Madras Army (Retired).

DEATH.

BELCHAM—February 21, at Lahore, Arthur James Henry Belcham, Government Telegraph Department, aged 23 years.

---

# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1894.

THE closing of the Mints, and the prohibition of the entry of any further silver into Persia on private account, is the second time since the repeal of the Sherman Act that the Government of India has been set a good example by a Foreign Power. The Russian and Persian Governments, however, are free from external influences, whereas India has the misfortune of being interfered with by the fads of bimetallists and the self-seeking of the gold bugs in England. The rumour that America is commencing to make direct shipments of bar silver to India for sale, finding other outlets for the now debased metal being gradually closed to her, is again a sufficient reason for India to cry out against being made a sink for a metal which is being discarded by all other civilized nations. India is saddled, *nolens volens*, with a heavy gold debt to England, and ought therefore to be allowed freedom of action as to the manner of paying that debt. She should have complete control over her finances, and be allowed to choose a competent representative of her own, who would be in sympathy, touch, and direct communication with the Finance Department in India. Indian interests are in the hands and at the mercy of those who have other interests at heart, and who by their culpable mismanagement of their drawings on India have been the direct means of adding crores to our deficit. The pick of Indian officials, or what would perhaps serve India's interests better, a practical business man, or able banker of sound common sense and long experience, could be obtained at a salary of say about Rs. 40,000 per annum payable in England at the exchange rate of the day, instead of the expensive mismanagement which at present exists in St. James's Street. That would be a move in the right direction, reducing our home charges, the cutting down of which India, in self-defence, must sooner or later insist upon. The new Secretary of State whether Mr. Fowler or another must not be under any delusion as to the insuccess of Lord Kimberley's manipulation of the sale of Council Bills. There has been a large demand for Bills on India this week—a demand which would have been just the same, and would have probably come somewhat earlier, at the late minimum of 1s. 3¼d. owing to the growing tightness in our money market, of which his Councillors had been timely warned, had Lord Kimberley but exercised common-sense, and dealt with his drafts on India in the same manner as an exchange banker or merchant of ordinary intelligence would have done under similar circumstances. The Secretary of State was guided in his action by the experts who formed the Herschell Committee; and there may have been some reason for the course they recommended. But on the face of it the policy was one which directly encouraged the Banks to withhold tenders in the hope of getting easier terms every successive Wednesday, and this they did successfully for weeks. If an Australian importer advertised that he had 500 horses for sale, and would dispose of a hundred a week by auction at whatever price was offered, the result would be that no one would bid the full rate for any batch, knowing that the sales must be effected at whatever price was offered. There would be a combination—conscious or unconscious—to buy each succeeding batch at a still lower figure. The effect has been precisely the same in regard to the Council Bills placed on the market with the re-iterated declaration that the Secretary of State will accept the market rate, which he leaves to be entirely fixed by his customers without his being in any way consulted. It is difficult to see the why and the wherefore for such a line of action, but as it is undertaken on the advice of experts who ought to know what they are recommending, there may be some weighty undisclosed reasons for taking so singular a course. We should have more faith in the wisdom of such a recommendation, however, if Lord Kimberley's advisers had not egregiously failed to foresee the consequences of leaving the ports open to silver while the Imperial Mints alone were closed against it.

Prior to announcing that the India Council were going to fling Council Bills on the market the intention was noised abroad, as was also the case when it was decided that the mints were to be closed in Bombay and Calcutta. The strings on each occasion were pulled by speculators in London. Orders were sent nominally from the Continent so as to avoid suspicion, to sell, or in other words, to bear the market for Indian Government Securities, with the object of covering in later on, the natural effect of which was of course to knock down exchange, and thus to play into the hands of some of the Exchange Banks. These Banks were, as has been stated elsewhere, gifted with wonderful foresight, three or four of which were advised to transfer their rupee capital into sterling as far back as January last, before the announcement above referred to was made. There is such a thing as doing the right thing at the wrong time, and this is just what the Secretary of State has done by discounting his Bills in a reckless manner, at a time when the Exchange Banks could not have done without them, notwithstanding the valuable assistance which some of them have received through the medium of the bullion dealers. With the growing tightness of the money market these continued importations of silver, through the Banks, do not always mean cash to the latter, and cash is what they must now have to meet their heavy purchases of merchants' paper falling due in the present month. The Government misled the public, by not at once contradicting the impression which it tacitly allowed the public to form—that its intention was not to fix the exchange value of the rupee at 1s. 4d., but to prevent a further decline, which it has not done. The Government thus caused serious and irreparable loss to those whom it should have been its duty to protect. If it was not the intention to endeavour to retain the exchange value of the rupee at or about 1s. 4d., it should have from the very first declared that there was no such intention. Had that been really the case the Secretary of State would have gone on meeting the demand for Council Drafts at the market rate without any cessation. But having held back first at 1s. 3⅝d., and then at 1s. 3¼d., thereby causing the trade to base its calculations thereon the India Office was bound to have shown more firmness and staying power especially at the lower level, when it was manifested from advices from this side that the game of the bearing of exchange was over for the time being. The Government had the winning cards in its hand, but threw them away. The direct cause of the fall in exchange is of course attributable in the first instance, to an adverse balance of trade and in the next to the prodigiousness of the speculative silver imports, which have to be paid for in gold in London, in the same manner as Council Bills. Silver is a dangerous tool in the hands of the bullion dealers, of which they make free use immediately they see there is the slightest slacking off in exports, or any small improvement in legitimate imports.

If, as has been stated the speculators in silver have been making 25 per cent. profit at the ultimate cost of the Government, or in other words, the taxpayer, the metal is a commodity which in common justice ought to be taxed differently to other commodities, out of which other importers are only too glad to get a modest 3 per cent. Necessaries and unnecessaries ought not to be taxed alike. It will take many years to make a population of over 280 millions of people, for the most part uneducated to realize that uncoined silver has ceased to have the purchasing power that it had before the Mints were closed. By allowing the ignorant masses to continue to exchange their good rupees which they have saved for metal continuously declining in value, the Government will act very imprudently. The effect will be to restrict production and agriculture for want of ready-money. A proportionate duty upon the silver imports would avert that unfortunate contingency. We have now before us the example of Persia simultaneously closing her Mints, and prohibiting any further importation of silver. Until a similar course is taken in India, there will never be any stable basis for our Finance Minister to work upon. Who can doubt that a similar combination of measures last June, or at any time since, would have secured the immediate success of the new currency measures, to the absence of which we owe the increase of taxation that is now upon us? The Finance Minister would have had a solid basis on which to work when making up his budget estimates. As matters stand it is an essential part of Mr. Westland's statement in submitting the new tariff, that the proposals are only provisional for the haven of rest can only be obtained at the cost of many efforts and much anxiety. Translated into plain English this guarded language means that as matters now are, further taxation will be indispensable to meet further losses occasioned by further heavy falls in exchange. A good deal will have to be done before a stable currency can be secured and public confidence restored.

---

LORD ROSEBERY who succeeds Mr. Gladstone as Prime Minister, with the general approval of both parties, entered Parliament almost a quarter-of-a-century ago, his maiden speech being delivered when at the opening of Parliament in 1871 he was selected by Mr. Gladstone to second the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Ten years afterwards he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, when Mr. Leonard Courtney was transferred to the Colonial Office. In 1884 he became First Commissioner of Works in succession to Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who had taken over the duties of Postmaster-General on the death of Professor Fawcett. In Mr. Gladstone's 1886 Government Lord Rosebery was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and so discharged the duties at the time of the Servo-Bulgarian War, that it led to his re-appointment to the same office when Mr. Gladstone again assumed the reins of Government. Lord Kimberley, who since the present Government came into power had been Secretary of State for India, and is now the Foreign Secretary, has already had experience in the Foreign Office, having so long ago as 1832 been appointed Under-Secretary in that department, in which he served in the Administrations of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston, and after a brief sojourn as Envoy at St. Petersburg, he resumed his Under-Secretaryship in Lord Palmerston's second administration. Besides serving as Under-Secretary and Secretary of State for India he has filled the offices of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Privy Seal and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. His successor as Secretary of State for India, Mr. H. H. Fowler, is best known to-day for the reasonable and conciliatory spirit with which he has piloted the Parish Councils Bill through the House of Commons. He has been Under-Secretary at the Home Office, and Financial Secretary to the Treasurer. The son of a Wesleyan Minister, he is now six years short of three score and ten. Though perhaps a little pompous, says the author of "The New House of Commons," he has an excellent House of Commons' manner and that undeniable gift of impressing people with his moderation and therefrom enforces the respect of opponents. Admittedly the most effective critic of Mr. Goschen's finance, and possessing an excellent head for figures, he possesses qualifications which he should when opportunity affords be able to turn to good account in the India Office.

---

PRIOR to retiring from office, Mr. Gladstone recommended Her Majesty to bestow various honours on several of the faithful. First of these is Mr. Stuart Rendel, member for Montgomeryshire, the disciple of the Grand Old Man, who declared that "A day with Mr. Gladstone is a liberal education." If so, says a cynic, commenting on this observation, Mr. Rendel should be one of the most liberally educated men among us, for he has of late years devoted most of his time and some of his fortune to making a home for Mr. Gladstone under the same roof with himself. Mr. Gladstone's health has been his especial care; though far from being a medical man he is a director of the firm of Sir William Armstrong and Co. which builds ships for the Navy. A daughter of his a few years ago married Mr. Henry Gladstone, the late Premier's son. Mr. Rendel now becomes a peer, and will probably select a Welsh title. Sir Reginald Earle Welby, Secretary to the Treasury, who also goes to the Upper House, was appointed Assistant Financial Secretary of the Treasury in 1880, Auditor of the Civil List in 1881, and Permanent Secretary of the Treasury in 1885. Why he should have been raised to the Peerage is not quite clear, but he is now in his sixty-second year, and we believe unmarried. Sir Algernon Edward West, who becomes a Privy Councillor, has served his country as Commissioner and Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, and was also at one time another of the Privy Chamber to the Queen. Mr. Cowan of Beeslack, Midlothian, who receives the dignity of a baronetcy, is the gentleman to whom Mr. Gladstone has addressed letters containing declarations of his policy, and Chairman of the Liberal Association, which organised his electioneering campaign and secured his triumphant return for the Scottish constituency. The Hon. G. W. Spencer Lyttelton and Mr. G. H. Murray, Mr. Gladstone's private secretaries, are to receive Companionships of the Bath. The former, it may not be generally known, is a brother of Colonel Lyttelton, Lord Reay's Military Secretary, in Bombay, a near relative of the ex-Premier.

---

THE Imperial Institution continues to be, next to the House of Lords the most severely criticised institution in the country. Some of the criticism hurled at the heads of its managers and officials, is perhaps a little unreasonable, but even the warmest admirer of the institute could not say that the whole of the censure passed upon it from day to day is undeserved. Recently, the Institute has got into a little trouble about its lectures, which, in imitation of older societies, it has started this winter. A lively controversy has been going on in the *Times* between a Mr. J. E. Muddock, one of the Institute's lecturers, and the Secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Not only did Mr. Muddock manage to offend that important railway interest, but he ruffled the composure of the Canadians so much that Sir Charles Tupper, Agent-General for the Dominion, was instructed to make an official complaint to the governing body. As a consequence Lord Herschell has had, if not to eat humble pie, at least to express his regret "that such an attack should have been made at the Institute upon those who were concerned in that great enterprise—the Canadian Pacific Railway—and upon the Government of Canada, under whose auspices it was executed." His lordship with wonderful naivete proceeds:—"There was nothing in the title of the lecture to suggest to the authorities of the institute that it would contain any objectionable matter, or indeed any controversial topic." If the Lord Chancellor were the editor of a newspaper or magazine he would find that it would not do to accept every article sent to him with an unobjectionable title. But the officials of the Imperial Institute are new at this kind of work. We do not hear that the "concerts" are not well-managed. Much that is uncomplimentary is of course said about the lighter entertainments that are afforded for the amusement of the Fellows and their friends, but not on this ground. Everyone admits that in this sort of thing Sir Somers Vine excels. What the future of the Institute will be it is impossible to forecast. But then we may perhaps have something to say about its more serious and less appreciated side.

---

THE final forecast of the Indian cotton crop of the year 1893-94 shows that there are two million and fifty thousand acres more land under cotton cultivation than in 1892-93, each province with the exception of Bengal, contributing to the increase. The estimated yield is proportionately larger. In Bengal it appears, the crop is of importance in the Chittagong Hill Tracts only, and there the outturn is especially poor. In the Central Provinces unwonted rainfall in November reduced what was expected to be a full crop to one which will be little, if at all, above the average. In Bombay, owing to favourable rains for sowing the area under cotton is some ten per cent. in excess of the averages of the area sown last year, the increase being most particularly noticeable in Sind. All the same, the Bombay crop is below its average, and the prospects of American varieties are not favourable. In Madras owing partly to a better season than that of last year, and the absence of the necessity for substituting food crops for cotton, the area sown is considerably larger, and the excess is well distributed. Generally speaking, it is a moderate one, and is quoted as a ten-anna crop.

---

MR. J. W. ORR, Prothonotary and Ecclesiastical Registrar on the Original Side of the High Court, having returned from furlough to Europe, has resumed charge of the office.

THE s. s. Ganges, with the outward English Mails of the 23rd February, left Aden at 10 a. m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m. on Monday.

AFTER distributing the prizes at the Bombay Education Society's School, last evening, H. E. Lord Harris said that he trusted the large increase during the last two years in the number of destitute children gratuitously educated at the school, did not indicate an augmentation of the number of poor Europeans and Eurasians in the population. He endorsed the remarks of the Government Inspector on the desirability of increasing opportunities of exercise amongst the pupils, and expressed approval of the inclusion of cooking in the curriculum for girls. The work the Society was doing was a necessary and worthy one, and had been carried out with great zeal and charity on the part of both individual members and of the managing committee.

AT the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, have disposed of appeals in two murder cases, in which the accused killed their wives on suspicion of infidelity. In one case, Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge of Thana, had convicted one Babia Rama Patel of the murder of his wife Hasi on a suspicion of infidelity. She had left him and taken up with a Koli named Dadu, from whose house he took her home more than once, as the matter was becoming serious for him, and the caste were taking it up to stop the scandal. On the last occasion, after finding her in Dadu's house, he took her to a garden-house in his own village, and tried to get from her a promise to stop her intimacy with Dadu, but she persisted in declaring her resolution to sacrifice everything to it, and he went on beating her with an axe-handle as long as she persisted in defying him. He showed the police the axe-handle, produced from his box Hasi's ornaments, and pointed out the place where he had buried her corpse, more than half a mile away from his house. His defence was that he attacked his wife when he was deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation given by her. In the second case, Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Sessions Judge of Sattara, had convicted one Raoji bin Lakhu of the murder of his wife, Jani, on the 6th December last. On the night in question Jani told her husband she wanted to go out for a few minutes. This was allowed; but a short time afterwards, when she wanted to go out a second time, the accused got angry, charged her with infidelity, and after an altercation began striking her with the head of a hatchet. The police evidence showed that the accused suspected his wife of infidelity, but whether he had any ground for doing so could not be ascertained. The accused in each of the cases was found guilty of murder, but sentenced to transportation for life, in one case on the ground that the murder was not premeditated, and in the other on the recommendation of the jury. Their lordships saw no reason to interfere, and confirmed the convictions and sentences.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 10th February, 1894, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1893 of 50,232 maunds and an increase of Rs. 23,933 in the earnings.

THE Admiralty have decided to draft into the navy 50 junior officers and 900 men of the Royal Naval Reserve, to be enrolled and serve on for pensions. The experiment is to be tried in view of the *personnel* of the navy being 10,000 men short of the requirements as gauged by the existing material.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

LONDON, March 6.

Lord Rosebery has been appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Lord President of the Council and Lord Kimberley becomes Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. John Morley, having declined the Office of Secretary of State for India, it has been offered to the Right Honorable Henry Hartley Fowler.

## FURTHER BATCH OF HONORS.

Mr. [Gladstone before retiring recommended her Majesty to confer the following honors :

Mr. Stuart Rendel and Sir Reginald Earle Welby, Secretary of the Treasury, have both been raised to the Peerage.

Sir Algernon Edward West has been appointed a Privy Councillor and Mr. Cowan, of Beeslack, Midlothian, has been created a Baronet.

The Hon. G. W. Spencer Lyttleton and Mr. George H. Murray, private secretaries to Mr. Gladstone, have been appointed Companions of the Bath.

## THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

LONDON, March 6.

The Right Hon. Henry Hartley Fowler has accepted the Office of Secretary of State for India.

## THE LIBERAL WHIP.

Mr. Thomas Ellis, Member for Merionethshire, has been appointed Liberal Whip in place of the Right Hon. Edward Marjoribanks, who has succeeded the late Lord Tweedmouth.

## THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

Lord Reay will probably be appointed Under-Secretary for India.

## THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Sir Philip Currie, the newly-appointed British Ambassador at Constantinople, has had an audience of the Sultan who replying to his Excellency promised to assist to his utmost to strenghten the traditional bonds of friendship between the two countries.

## SPEECH OF THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

PARIS, March 6.

The French press are highly gratified at the speech made by the Marquis of Dufferin last night here, in which he dwelt on the growing friendly intercourse and esteem between France and ngland and deprecated the paltry quarrels between the two countries about Africa and Siam. His Lordship eulogised the Czar's love of peace, instancing his magnanimity at the time of Ishak Khan's rebellion

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 6.

The death is announced of General Sir Montague McMurdo.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, March 6.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Ballarat for Colombo and Australia, at 11 a.m., to-day.

## THE NEW TARIFF BILL AGITATION IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

Mr. Finlay has replied to the letter from the Bengal Chamber that no measure of general taxation other than that now before the Council is contemplated by Government in connexion with the Budget for 1894-95.

The Bengal Chamber will convene a Sheriff's meeting for Thursday to consider the financial position of the Government in connection with the new Tariff Bill and pass resolutions protesting against the exclusion of import duties on cotton and piece-goods. The speakers will be Mr. Allan Arthur, Mr. J. N. Stuart, Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Lal Mohun Ghose, Mr. Mohamed Yusuff, the Maharajah Narendra Krishna, and Mr. Longley of the Master Traders Association.

The Select Committee on the Tariff Bill has agreed that the rate of duty on iron and steel should be reduced from five to one per cent., machinery being exempted.

## RE-IMPOSITION OF COTTON DUTIES.

### LORD KIMBERLEY'S VETO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 6.

The Secretary of States's Council were unanimous for the re-imposition of cotton duties, and it is understood that Lord Kimberley personally was convinced by their argument. After laying the matter before the Cabinet, however, his Lordship's decision was for exemption, and his Lordship then exercised his right of veto against his colleagues.

## THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

To-day the Viceroy's Executive Council met again presumably to further consider the financial position of the Government of India, and accepted the proposal to allow pensioners, employed on railways in India, to be paid by railway authorities in future.

## THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Captain Evans Gordon is deputed to attend on the Gaekwar of Baroda, who, when the mail left, was staying in the Riviera, and is mentioned in the papers as being among the spectators of the international pigeon-shooting at Monaco.

## THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

The dates of the Commander-in-Chief's spring tour are as follows :—Leave Calcutta on the 15th instant ; Dinapor, 16th ; Benares, 17th ; Fyzabad, 18th and 19th ; Lucknow, 20th to 24th ; Cawnpore, 25th and 26th ; Allahabad, 27th and 28th ; Agra, 29th to April 2nd, and Delhi 3rd. The remaining dates have not yet been definitely fixed.

## THE REGISTRARSHIP OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

The Senate of the Allahabad University, on Monday, held an election for the appointment of a new Registrar, in the place of Mr. Gough. There were two candidates—Mr. C. Dodd, Educational Department, and Mr. R. Wall, late head of the Excise Department in these provinces. The educational vote was given solid for Mr. Dodd, and brought him in by a large majority.

## THE TARIFF ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 6.

Meetings are being held this evening at the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association Rooms to consider the proposed Tariff Act.

A public meeting will be held at an early date ; as a requisition to the Sheriff to convene a meeting is in circulation and has been largely signed.

The *Mail* and the *Times* both expressed themselves favourably.

## THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Mr. Hope Fowler will accept the Indian Secretaryship, he being regarded as the best man for the post in the Radical Party.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

During the past fortnight, observes a Calcutta paper, the new Viceroy has been peppered with addresses at short intervals from all the principal local bodies in and about Calcutta. His Excellency receives these greetings with the best of humour, but is prevented from saying much by reason of his being new to office. Of course frequent reference has been made to financial difficulties, which are now the burden of everyone's song. On Tuesday addresses were presented by the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association and the Indian Association, and on Wednesday by the Trades Association, which was an able document, and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

The Rev. Mr. Dent, Rector of St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, recently petitioned the Punjab Government regarding the education of the sons of Mr. Marsden, who was recently acquitted of the charges of murder of his wife and the attempted murder of his daughter on the ground of insanity. Mr. Dent requested that the Lieutenant-Governor might declare that Mr. Marsden had no right to interfere with the custody or education of his sons, now at St. Joseph's College. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick has replied that he has no *locus standi* in the matter, and that it would seem desirable that the Rector of St. Joseph's should consult his legal advisers as to what steps ought to be taken, either under the Guardian and Ward Act of 1890, or otherwise.

A scheme has been submitted for consideration to the Planters' Association for the regular survey of the shipping and stowage of Ceylon tea in the harbour by Captain Sandeman, Marine Surveyor. His object is to guard against injurious influences affecting the tea whilst being loaded and stowed, such as exposure to rain, the action of steam pipes, &c.

The Nowchandi fair opens at Delhi on the 1st of next month, and promises to be more attractive than its predecessor. The water-works department are setting up fancy fountains in the ground, and the booths and stalls in the fair are fast filling up. Horses are arriving daily at the fair.

The *Indian Planters' Gazette* writes :—As regards the recent little breeze over the Bombay side, which has resulted in the resignation of the popular W. I. T. C. Secretary, Mr. Tom LeMesurier, and also in that of Surgeon-Colonel Gaye, the latter gentleman's resignation, by the way, being subsequently withdrawn, we are authorised to state that the resignation of the secretary had nothing whatever to do with the handicaps, as has been rumoured from time to time. The secretary had no hand whatever in the handicaps, and the *casus belli* is a matter entirely between the Stewards. We have been promised full particulars of the *fracas*, and in the meantime, therefore, we shall make no comment whatever.

In the House of Commons, on February 13, Mr. Hulse asked the first Lord of the Treasury whether the report of the mission to Uganda, by the late Sir Gerald Portal, was revised by him prior to his decease ; and when such report would be laid upon the table of the House. Mr. Gladstone : The report from Uganda is complete, and will be laid upon the table before a supplementary estimate, in which Uganda will be included, is presented to the House. I cannot mention this subject and this report without adding one word—in which I believe I shall express the sentiment of the whole House—expressive of the grief of the Government at the loss that we have sustained by the death of Sir Gerald Portal. (Hear, hear.) He performed a very great service to the public in his mission to Uganda with an ability and energy that command admiration, and, speaking generally, I feel that in the removal of a gentleman of so high a character, and gifted with such distinguished qualities, the country has sustained a heavy loss, and in all probability will remain without the very valuable services which it would have been in his power and inclination to render. (Hear, hear.)

The annual meeting of the Council was held on February 13, at Portsmouth. Dr. Spence Watson occupied the chair. Resolutions were adopted declaring confidence in the Government, condemning the action of the House of Lords in respect to the Parish Councils and Employers' Liability Bills, and urging the Government to maintain these measures in their integrity. Dr. Spence Watson was elected president of the Federation. On February 14 resolutions were passed in favour of registration and electoral reforms, assuring the Government of the support of the Liberal party in whatever measures it might adopt to secure that the House of Commons shall be the paramount authority in the State ; supporting the betterment principle for London and the taxation of ground-rents ; and asking for the passing of the Local Veto Bill and the reform of the Land Laws. In the evening Sir W. Harcourt made a great speech, in which he repudiated the allegation that the Radical party had restricted freedom of debate, and characterised Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion of a National party as ridiculous. Turning to the action of the Lords with regard to the Employers' Liability and Parish Councils Bills, he said the cynical temper of Lord Salisbury had revealed the contemptuous selfishness with which the Peers were resolved to trample on all interests but their own. Nothing was more deplorable than the antagonism and distrust displayed by the Bishops towards the people. The Commons would reject all the amendments of the Upper House to the Parish Councils Bill. The end would be that the Lords would have to give way again, as they had had to do many times before, when they saw that the nation was in earnest.

During the cholera scare, some months ago, a Vienna correspondent writes, a rule was established that persons visiting restaurants were not to be allowed to squeeze the small rolls lying in baskets on the tables to test their freshness. One day, however, a captain of Jagers entered, and went from one table to another, handling all the bread before he made up his mind on a roll. A master baker, who was also a visitor in the restaurant, spoke to him about it. The captain gave a haughty answer and then waited for the baker outside the restaurant, and under a gas lantern stabbed him dead with a knife. The baker's death caused a great commotion among the inhabitants of the suburb, and his funeral was attended by many thousands of well-to-do burghers to prove that everybody's sympathies were with him. It is now stated that the officer was sentenced to six months' arrest in barracks, and will be allowed to keep his rank when he has finished his term. One cannot help wondering what the sentence would have been had the baker stabbed the officer.

Mr. Irving and his company are said to travel with two thousand wigs ; but that only shows how far we have progressed since the good old times of the veteran actor at Sadlers Wells, who is described in the last number of the *Strand Magazine*. This relic of the "palmy" days used to boast that he had played several hundreds of parts during "the last fifteen years," and had made one wig do for every character. He would flour it, tie it with a ribbon bow, and lo ! he had a George III. He would red-ochre it for a carroty cranium of a comic countryman, and he admitted once to black-leading it. His make-up was equally in keeping with his head-gear. He burnt a cork for making moustaches and eyebrows, he utilised the white-washed walls for powder, and scraped the red-brick flooring with his pocket-knife to gain a little colour for his cheeks. And even then he used to wonder how it was he could never get his face clean.

A *Times'* correspondent at Mentone gives some particulars concerning further discoveries made in a cave known as Balma Crande, in the Rochers Rouges, on the Italian frontier, near Mentone, where two years ago the skeletons of a presumably prehistoric man—who must have stood over 8ft. in height—a woman and a child were found lying side by side. Recently another skeleton of a man of 6ft. has been found, along with bones of animals, broken evidently for the extraction of the marrow, and indications of a fire. Several small pierced shells, which had once formed a chaplet, and a row of stag's teeth were near the head of the skeleton. Further excavations in the cavern are revealing innumerable bones of various animals, and notably some fine vertebræ of mammoth. Still another find is that of a flint implement, which would appear to be of the palæolithic age.

# THE IMPORT DUTIES.

## THE MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

### TOWN'S MEETING TO BE HELD.

The Mill-Owners' Association have despatched the following telegram to the Government of India regarding the Tariff Bill, and an influentially signed petition is being sent in to the Sheriff asking him to convene a meeting in the Town Hall, on the 14th instant, to protest against the exemption of cotton goods and yarns from the import duty.

"Telegram.

Bombay, 6th March, 1894.

"To the Secretary, Government of India, Legislative Department, Calcutta.

"From the Secretary, Mill-Owners' Association, Bombay.

"The Committee of the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association respectfully submit that in view of the financial difficulties of the Government of India they uncomplainingly submit with some exceptions to the indirect tax on their industry from the proposed import duties on many of the mill stores used in their mills and to the further dislocation of their trade, which has already taken place owing to the heavy decline in China exchange consequent on the proposed duty on silver, which has still further depreciated the value of that metal, but they most strongly protest against the exemption from taxation of such yarns and piece-goods as cannot be manufactured in India, such exemption being understood as a sacrifice of India's financial requirements to the unjust demands of Lancashire, who by requiring that her own manufactures shall be exempted, forces the Government of India to exempt similar goods manufactured in other countries which have placed heavy duties on India's produce. The committee would further urge that an import duty on fine yarns and piece-goods would not be protective of local industries, and that the incidence of such taxation would not fall upon the producer but upon the wealthy classes, who are the only consumers of such goods, and who have never complained. Further, such duty is the only means of obtaining some returns from Native States for the large sums expended on the defence of the Empire.

## REPRESENTATION BY THE SARVAJANIK SABHA.

The following memorial has been sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, on the above subject :—

Sir,—I have been directed by the managing committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to respectfully submit for the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council the following representation in regard to the grave financial crisis with which the country is at present confronted, and the declaration of the Government policy with reference thereto, made by Mr. Westland in the Supreme Legislative Council on the 1st instant, on the occasion of introducing the new Tariff Bill. The condition of Indian finance has now become so serious that unless a policy of retrenchment—and retrenchment on an extensive scale—is immediately determined upon and pursued with courage and firmness, the country must drift more and more towards a state, which can not be far removed from bankruptcy. The committee of the Sabha proposes to address Government on this important subject at some length as soon as the detailed financial statement is issued by the Finance Minister. Meanwhile, for the purposes of this representation, I am directed to confine myself to the new Tariff Bill, introduced by Government on Thursday last, and the observations made by the Finance Minister in introducing that Bill.

2 Mr. Westland announced that the Financial year about to close would show a deficit of about three and a-half crores instead of one and a-half crores as anticipated by Sir David Barbour, when he presented to the Council the Budget Estimates for 1893-94. The position has grown worse by about two crores owing to (1) the average rate of exchange obtained by Government during the year being only 1s. 2d. as against 1s. 2⅜d., the figure taken by Sir David Barbour in his estimates, and (2) the exchange compensation allowance granted by Government to its non-domiciled European and Eurasian servants, which has thrown a heavy additional charge on the Indian Exchequer. The Finance Minister says nothing in his speech about opium, which is expected to show a heavy fall this year owing to the currency legislation of June last ; but perhaps this fall is covered by the normal annual expansion of the general revenue. Mr. Westland proposes to take the average rate of exchange for the next year at the same figure as that obtained by Government for this year, viz., 1s. 2d. to the rupee, and he, therefore, expects the Budget Estimate for the next year to show the same deficit as the revised estimates of this year, viz., 3½ crores of rupees. Part of this, *i.e.*, Rx. 1,400,000, he proposes to meet by his new tariff, for the remaining two crores he as yet makes no announcement.

3 In proceeding to consider the Finance Minister's proposals, the committee of the Sabha begs leave to point out at the outset that Mr. Westland's estimate about the coming year's deficit possesses the same element of uncertainty as that of Sir David Barbour for the current year. Indeed, if anything the chances of Mr. Westland's estimate proving an under-estimate are greater than those that have caused Sir David Barbour's anticipated deficit of one and a-half crores to swell to over three crores. Sir David Barbour had taken 1s. 2⅜d. as the average figure of exchange for his Budget calculations, and "that was the rate actually ruling when he framed his estimates," which must have been about this time last year, though at the time when the estimates where formally presented to the Legislative Council the rate was lower than 1s. 2⅜d. to the rupee. Mr. Westland bases his calculations on exchange averaging during the coming year at 1s. 2d.—"a rate considerably higher than that actually prevailing for some time past." Then, again, when the estimates for 1893-94 were framed Government had not yet embarked on their policy of the currency legislation of June last, and this source of hope undoubtedly formed some justification for the over-hopeful calculations of Sir David Barbour's calculations. There are no reasonable or adequate grounds for the present Finance Minister to allow his estimates to be affected by any similar hope ; for the currency legislation of last year, so far as the experience of the past nine months at any rate is concerned, has proved a total failure and exchange now is lower than it ever was. It should also be remembered that the average rate of exchange for a year is generally lower than that which rules at the time when the Budget Estimates are framed, inasmuch as owing to the briskness of the export season in February and March there is a larger demand for the Council and other Bills on India in those months than in any other part of the year. The committee of the Sabha, therefore, fears that the average rate of exchange on which Mr. Westland has based his estimates is too high, and that the deficit which it is necessary to meet in the coming year's Budget will be larger than 3½ crores.

4 Speaking of the causes which have brought about the present embarrassing condition of the Indian Treasury, Mr. Westland thus observes : "Our revenue is falling seriously short of our expenditure, but of this there is now one cause, and one cause only. It is that the fall in the value of the rupee has of late been increasing the burden of our sterling payments in a ratio which far outstrips any possible increase to be hoped for in our revenues. And as exchange, and exchange only, is the burden of my song, I have had some figure prepared which will show with reference to this item the extent to which the charge has affected our financial position in the past and the acute degree to which we are suffering from it in the present." The Honorable Member then went on to try to satisfy the members of the Council that "it is not from any cause avoidable by our own efforts or by reason of any laxity either in developing revenue or controlling expenditure that we come before them to-day to ask for increased powers of taxation." With due deference to Mr. Westland, the committee of the Sabha begs leave to devote to this statement of the case. It is true that exchange has during recent years steadily and even rapidly gone down ; but it is also true that during this period the expenditure of Government has risen almost by leaps and bounds. A few broad facts to which the committee of the Sabha respectfully invites the alteration of his Excellency the Viceroy will illustrate the meaning of the committee. From the close of the beneficient administration of Lord Ripon, *i.e.*, during the last ten years nearly, the total expenditure of the country has increased from 71 crores to over 92 crores a year, that is by more that 21 crores. A small part of this increase is undoubtedly more nominal than real, but about 10½ crores represents actual increase exclusive of exchange under the four heads of Army, Salaries and Expenses of the Civil Departments, Miscellaneous civil charges ( consisting for the most part of superannuation allowances and pensions and civil furlough and absentee allowances ) and direct demands on revenue ; whereas only six and one-half crores represents the added burden thrown on the Exchequer by the fall in the exchange value. The committee of the Sabha would point out that whereas retrenchment and remission of public burdens were the watchwords of the righteous policy of Lord Ripon resulting in increased prosperity of the country and increased contentment and loyalty of the people, frontier wars and foreign annexations, under the name of military preparedness and a wasteful increase of public expenditure have been the distinguishing features of the policy of the last two Viceroys, which has resulted in exhausting, for purposes of taxation, almost all the resources of the country and causing much misery and discontent throughout the land. During the administrations of these two Viceroys the expenditure on the army, exclusive of exchange, has increased from less than 16 crores in 1884-85 to over twenty crores in 1893-94 ; that on salaries and expenses of civil departments has gone up from about 11 1-3 crores to 14¼ crores, the direct demand on revenue have risen from 8 crores and 45 lakhs to 10 crores and 40 lakhs ; and the charge for civil pensions and furlough and absentee allowance have mounted up from about 2⅔ crores to over 4 crores of rupees. While exchange is thus responsible for an increase of only 6½ crores a year the four heads of expenditure mentioned above account for an increase of 10½ crores of rupees. Even if the increase under these heads, due to the annexation of Upper Burma, be deducted they would still show an increase of about 9 crores of rupees. (There is really no reason why the increase on account of Upper Burma under these heads, *i.e.*, about 1½ crores of rupees should be deducted because Upper Burma, in spite of the assurances given at the time of its annexation, still continues to cost this country nearly 1½ crores a year.) Mr. Westland is of course, technically right when he says that if only exchange had maintained itself at 1s. 8d. to the rupee the accounts of this country would have shown substantial surpluses year after year. But if it is permissible to argue in this manner it might even with greater cogency, urged on the other side that if only Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne had been content to walk in the footsteps of Lord Ripon the annual accounts would have shown with even a lower rate of exchange than that ruling at present, an annual surplus to the extent of 5 or 6 crores of rupees, or even more. But it can hardly be contended with seriousness that this way of looking at things is either a sound or a reasonable one. And with this protest against the manner in which Mr. Westland has tried to explain away the full significance of the present financial crisis, the committee of the Sabha would beg leave to proceed to a consideration of the Government proposal to meet the anticipated deficit.

5 Mr. Westland calculates the deficit for the next year at 3½ crores, and he proposes to meet Rx. 1,200,000 of this deficit by imposing a 5 per cent. import duty, the import of cotton goods being, however, exempted from the payment of this duty ; and Rs. 200,000 by doubling the duty on petroleum. With regard to the remaining amount of the deficit, no declaration has yet been made in an authoritative manner, but the Sabha gathers from writings in the *Pioneer*, whose information about official intentions generally turns out to be remarkably accurate, that it is intended to reserve the Famine Insurance grant to the extent of Rx. 1,100,000, and that for the remainder Government trusts to retrenchment and to the normal expansion of revenue. The committee of the Sabha regret to see that these proposals will be received throughout the country with feelings of deep disappointment and regret. The increase in the duty on petroleum will undoubtedly bring in a small additional revenue of about twenty lakhs ; but it will, with equal certainty, cause a great hardship to the very poorest classes of the population. Kerosine oil may at present be very cheap, but it is exactly for that reason that it is used so largely by the masses of the people. In 1886, on the occasion of the imposition of the income-tax, it was publicly stated by no less an authority than Lord Dufferin, that the masses of the country were already contributing more than their fair share to the public revenues, inasmuch as the burden of the salt tax fell principally on them. The duty on salt then stood at Rs. 2 a maund. Since that time this duty has been enhanced by eight annas per maund, and a duty of eight per cent. has been imposed on petroleum. Both these taxes fall chiefly on the poorer classes, and the committee of the Sabha submits that it is absolutely unfair to impose any additional burden on them. The committee, therefore, prays that Government will be pleased to abandon this idea of doubling the duty on petroleum. The resumption of the Famine Insurance grant is also open to very serious objections. On this point the Sabha would respectfully submit that if the obligatory character of this allotment is not to be recognised, and the grant is liable to be diverted to any purposes other than those of Famine Insurance, at the discretion of the Government of India, the sooner the extra taxation imposed on its account is remitted the better. For with this latitude about its use it is inevitable that it should be a tempting standing surplus, to be seized under every possible pretext, and this cannot fail to have the most unfortunate effect on the tendency of the public expenditure to increase faster than it should. But the most objectionable part of the Government proposal is the exemption of the cotton goods from the operation of the proposed import duty. Whatever may be the official explanation on this subject, it will be difficult for the people of India to resist the conclusion this exemption is a concession to the selfish and ignorant cry of a body of English merchants, and that the fancied interests of the latter are allowed to override not merely the interest of Indian revenue but also important considerations of State policy in India. The committee of the Sabha submits that at so critical a time in the financial history of the country it is the most imperative duty of Government to withstand successfully all pressure from Manchester in the matter. Otherwise the impression is sure to go forth in the country—and it would be most unfortunate if it should go forth—that Government has deliberately sacrificed the interest of the Indian people in order to keep the manufacturers of Lancashire in good humour. The committee of the Sabha begs to point out that the cry of these manufacturers that an import duty on cotton goods would give a sort of protection to the cotton-industry of India is utterly hollow and meaningless inasmuch as there is practically no competition in the Indian market between most of the imported English goods and the product of Indian mills. The imports of English goods have ranged during the past five years from 25 crores of rupees to 28 crores a year, and the Sabha understands that they are most part of that finer quality which the Indian mills do not produce. Under these circumstances any duty on the large bulk of these imported goods must fall entirely on the consumers and not on the producers. What the Sabha has said above about the product of Indian mills applies equally to mills in British territory and in Native States as also to the outturn of handlooms. The committee, therefore, submit that it is absolutely essential, if any import duties are to be imposed, not to exempt cotton goods from the operation of those duties. The inclusion of metals in the list of articles to be taxed is also open to the economic objection that it would practically be a tax on capital, most of the metals imported being necessary for the metal-industries of the country. Lastly the Sabha would point out that an import duty of even five per cent. on silver would further prejudicially affect the interests of those Indian industries which export their products to silver-using countries, such as the mill industry of Bombay which has already suffered so much from the currency legislation of June last.

6 The measures which the Sabha would respectfully recommend for meeting the anticipated deficit of three and a-half crores are as follows :

(*a*) An import duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* on most of the articles proposed to be taxed by Government, as also on all cotton goods. This would realise a sum of about 2 crores of rupees.

(*b*) A reconsideration of the recent order of Lord Lansdowne's Government granting exchange compensation allowance to its non-domiciled European and Eurasian employes. With exchange at 1s. 2d. to the rupee this allowance must come to over a crore of rupees. The committee of the Sabha has already expressed its views to Government on this subject. The very least that Government ought to do in this matter is (1) to exclude Eurasians from the benefit of the grant ; (2) confine the allowance to those Europeans only who make actual remittances to England ; (3) to confine it further to those who came out to India before the rupee had fallen below 1s. 6d. ; and (4) to reduce the maximum limit on which the allowance is to be granted from £1,000 to £500. The Sabha believes that a modification of the compensation rule on these rules would release about half the sum or 50 lakhs of rupees.

(*c*) The postponement to a more favourable time of the expenditure that yet remains to be incurred in connection with special defence works, which comes to about forty-three lakhs of rupees.

These measures will suffice to meet about three crores of the anticipated deficit. Retrenchment and the normal expansion of revenue might be trusted to cover the remaining half crores.

7. Coming now to a detailed consideration of these measures, the committee thinks it need not add much to what it has already said above on the subject of the import duties. The Sabha is strongly in favour of levying import duties for revenue purposes, and it has all along felt that their abolition some years ago was a most needless sacrifice of a very legitimate source of revenue. It endorses the view of the Herschell Committee that their re-imposition would not give rise to any opposition in this country, and even would be popular as far as it is possible for taxation to be popular. But although the re-imposition of these duties, with cotton goods subjected to them, would meet with general approval in this country, nothing is more calculated to render these duties hateful in the eyes of the Indian public than the exclusion of cotton goods from the list of the articles to be subjected to them. The committee, therefore, repeats its request that Government will be pleased to include cotton goods in the list. As regards exchange compensation allowance, the Committee of the Sabha feels that it cannot give adequate expression to the feeling of indignation which has been roused in the country by this free gift of more than a crore of rupees on the part of Government to the richest class of its servants at a time of such a grave and financial difficulty. The conduct of Government in this matter has been such as to furnish substantial justification to the charge that in its eyes the interest of the services are of greater importance than those of the people. The payment of the allowance to all non-domiciled European and Eurasian servants indiscriminately irrespective of whether they actually made any remittances to England or not ; the granting of the concession even to those who come out to this country after the rupee had fallen below 1s. 6d. as also to those who would be employed hereafter, the bracketing together of European and Eurasian for purposes of the concession, although the latter have never been known to claim a domicile out of India, and have all along as natives of India actually shared in the advantages conferred upon the natives of this country by the Act of 1870 in the matter of public employment—these and other objectionable features of this compensation scheme were strongly protested against by the Sabha sometime ago in a lengthy memorial, and the committee of the Sabha feels it to be its duty to earnestly renew that protest. The concession has involved very serious injustice to the poor tax-payer of this country, and the very least that Government ought to do to remedy this evil is to reduce the additional charge involved by modifying the scheme on the lines suggested above. As regards the third reason proposed by the Sabha, the committee need only point out that in addition to the usual annual expenditure on military works the country has borne during the last seven years an extra burden of about 5 crores of rupees for these special defence works out of its current revenue, and that it may therefore well demand respite for a time in connection with these works. For a time Sir David Barbour stated last year that according to the original estimates of these special defence works only about 43 lakhs of rupees would remain to be expended on them by the beginning of 1894-95. The committee, therefore, thinks that there need be no difficulty in postponing this expenditure of 43 lakhs to some more convenient time.

8. In conclusion the committee of the Sabha submit that whether Government adheres to its own proposals or modifies them in the light of the criticism passed on them by the Sabha and other associations and by the public press these measures will enable Government only to tide over the immediate crisis. For restoring a permanent equilibrium to the country between its revenue and its expenditure and for placing its finances on a sounder basis in the future courageous policy of large and rigorous retrenchment in the various departments of the State is required. On this subject, however, the Sabha will address a separate communication to Government at an early date.—I have, &c.,

G. K. Gokhale,

Honorary Secretary, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden at 10 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Monday. The Ganges, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ballaarat, brings the following passengers :—

From London : Surg.-Major T. H. Bennett, Mr. F H. W. Morse, Mr. Bain, Mr. C. F. Beadel, Mrs. Chane and three children, Mrs. Bain, Lieut. R. G. Burton, Mr. S. Newton, Mr. E. Smith, Mr. Briddick, Mr. Kipling.

From Brindisi : Mr. Dudgeon, Mr. G. Sharp. Rev. ——Paterson, Capt. Tufnell.

From Port Said : Mr. F. E. C. Carr Gomm.

## INDIAN TEA IN AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Judging from statistics, it would appear that there is a gold field for Indian teas in Australia, about 30,000,000 lbs. of the leaf being consumed annually, but statistics also inform us that the Chinese, the white ants of trade and commerce, are numerous there. This accounts for the large consumption of tea, and also for the fact that about four-fifths of the quantity consumed is of Chinese growth. The Indian teas are not inferior to the Chinese, and if they could be put on the Australian markets at a slightly lower figure, and actively pushed the demand might be largely increased. An English journal judging from the published returns assumes that the Australians are large tea drinkers. This may be true, if so, all the better. It is known that the best China teas never leave that country, but there is nothing to prevent the very best Indian tea from being exported, and it is hardly likely that the best Indian tea is inferior to second or third class China teas.—Yours, &c."

H. C. A.

## HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The circus continues to draw crowded houses every night. On Monday night, there was a change in the programme, which included several pleasing new items and proved to be most attractive. The performance opened with a four-horse courier's act, by Leo Hernandez, which elicited warm applause from the audience. "Olympian games on horse-back," by Gilbarto and G. Harmston, was one of the interesting features in the programme, which was gone through with exceptional taste. Taka and Matz won loud applause in the "Dancing Barrels" act. Stewart maintained his reputation in the "Hurricane Hurdle" act. The novelty in the programme was "Jeux De La Rose" act by Mdlle. Le Blonde, Mdlle. Blanche, and Madame Harmston. The "Batoutte Reaping" act, a company led by Gilbarto, quite took the house. At this afternoon's performance Lady Harris will be present and on Thursday night both Lord and Lady Harris will attend. The troupe will give their farewell performance on Saturday next. That for to-morrow night will consist of the best items that the company has hitherto performed. The company proceeds to Poona on Monday and thence to Hyderabad. The circus is to subsequently visit Penang, Singapore, Japan, and other places.

---

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says :—The peace of the world cannot possibly outlast the run of the burlesque "Don Juan." This time it is the great little Khedive who has set in motion his representative, who has worried Lord Rosebery, who has actuated the Lord Chamberlain, who has moved Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, who has ultimated Mr. George Edwardes, who has regretfully informed Mr. Arthur Roberts and George, the call boy, that an amusing little bit of business they do in the last act of "Don Juan," must be discontinued forthwith. The objectionable business is of course a little skit on the Khedive and his apology. The Call Boy, who is a diminutive droll-faced fellow, plays the Khedive, and struts about uttering amusing objections to his army, whereupon Mr. Arthur Roberts invites him to apologise, and frightens him with grotesque threats until at last he humbly does so. Yesterday morning, Mr. Edwardes was sent for to the Lord Chamberlain's office. He has withdrawn the objectionable item.

Letters have been received in London from Mr. Theodore Bent, dated about the middle of January, announcing the safe arrival of himself and his wife at Shibam, the capital of Hadramant, a town of some six thousand inhabitants, under a most enlightened Sultan, who lived for some years in India, and was extremely anxious to assist Mr. Bent in every way in his power. The journey from the coast to Shibam—a distance, roughly speaking, of some hundred and twenty miles—was extremely difficult and dangerous, and the natives, who keenly resent the intrusion of a "Kaffir," levied blackmail freely on the travellers. However, now that Mr. Bent has reached Shibam he is hopeful that he will be able to penetrate still further into the interior and to return to the coast by another route. The more immediate object of his journey is to examine the ruins and Himyaritic inscriptions which were reported to exist. In this he has been quite as successful as he had anticipated, and the Indian surveyor, Iman Sherif, who accompanies him, has succeeded in surveying the region through which they have passed. Last year, a German, named Leo Hirsch, reached Shibam, and was the first European to penetrate so far into Southern Arabia. His countryman, Wrede, attempted to reach Hadramant some years ago, but was obliged to turn back on account of the hostility of the tribes. Mr. Bent expects to reach Moculla about the end of March or beginning of April, and will take the first opportunity of returning to Aden on his way home.

# BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

## PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION BY LORD HARRIS.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Education Society was held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on Tuesday evening. The report of the council of directors' was received and other business was transacted. Subsequently the annual distribution of prizes took place in the covered play-ground of the school, his Excellency Lord Harris, presiding. A large number of the parents, relatives, and friends of the pupils were present. Supporting his Excellency on the platform were—The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood, General Gatacre, the Ven'ble Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis, the Rev. G. H. Lewis, Colonel Empson, Captain Poore (A.-D.-C. to the Governor), Mr. Elsworthy, and the Rev. J. A. Sellar (hon. secretary).

An opening song having been rendered by the girls, the honorary secretary read the annual report, which was of a very satisfactory character. It showed that the children had on the whole enjoyed good health. The number of admissions to the hospital was 353, a slight increase on the previous year; due chiefly to the prevalence in the earlier part of the year of mumps and chicken-pox. The total receipts of the schools for the year were Rs. 70,244-7-7 as against Rs. 63,624-3-7 for 1892, and the total expenditure, Rs. 74,981-10-0 as against Rs. 64,520-14-6. At the close of the year the number of children stood as follows :—Boarders—Boys, 162 ; Girls, 102 ; Day Scholars—Boys, 32 ; Girls, 24 ; total 320. The average number of boarders during the year was 257. The examination in religious knowledge was undertaken by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay. The schools were inspected in November by Mr. E. Giles, Acting Educational Inspector, C. D., whose report in regard to the Boys' School stated : I was thoroughly satisfied with the way in which the school work was carried on, and I consider that the school cannot do better than proceed upon its present lines. I inspected the whole building and the play-shed, saw the food, and visited the workshop and also saw the elder boys at drill. As regards the workshop, I would submit for the consideration of the school committee that it is quite useless to pay an instructor Rs. 50 per mensem when the workshop, is wanting in benches and vices, when the tools are old and rusty and the lathe rickety and almost unsafe. The shed in which the work is carried on is a wretched building of two rooms. Either a new shed should be built, or the present shed enlarged and the workshop should be refitted, a portable forge being added to the apparatus. The committee might, I think, fairly ask Government for help if they can see their way to carrying out these suggestions. The school drill seems to be confined to the cadet corps. I would suggest that the whole school should be instructed in physical drill without arms and should be taught to sing at their exercises. The play-shed offers every convenience, and I am sure that this simple drill would be beneficial and interesting to all the boys." Of the Girls' School Mr. Giles says :—" I can report that the same efficiency which characterises the Boys' School is manifest in the Girls' School which also appears to me exceedingly well managed." In concluding his report Mr. Giles expressed his opinion that the committee were fortunate in having secured the services of the present Head Master of the Boys' School, and Head Mistress of the Girls' School, to whose care and supervision the excellent condition of the school is mainly due. The Apprentices' Home maintained its efficiency under the superintendence of Mr. F. W. English, Head Master of the Boys' School, and the careful management of Mr. D. Thomas, House Master. There were nine admissions during the year, and fifteen discharges. The average number of boarders during the year was 20. Mr. F. S. Fairfield, Superintendent, B. E. S. Press, reports that all departments of the Press had had a fair share of work during the year, and the outturn of work has been favourable, though competition still tends to keep down the profits. It is hoped that the five years' contract for printing work of the Military Departments of the Bombay Presidency, which has recently been given to the B. E. S. Press, would tend to check the falling off in Government work which had been noticeable in the past year or two. Subscriptions to the Society from the public showed a slight decrease, amounting to Rs. 2,620-4-3 as against Rs. 2,692 in the previous year.

The girls having very creditably rendered two more songs, under the conductorship of the head-master Mr. F. W. English, his Excellency the chairman, distributed the prizes.

At the conclusion of the ceremony his Excellency rose to address the Gathering and was received with loud cheers. He said : Ladies and gentlemen,—It gives me very great pleasure to pay a second visit to this institution, that does so much good work amongst a population which requires much charitable thought and assistance. In the first place I am extremely glad to see by the report that the health of the school has been so good. On previous occasions of this kind I have expressed my own personal opinion as to the advantage of a school being outside a great town, but at any rate there is this to be said in favour of the situation of this school inside Bombay that it would be difficult to have a healthier record even if it was situated at some hill station. It is obviously a matter of sincere congratulation that the health of the children should have been so good during the past year. It is rather a sad thought that the number of destitute children should have increased so largely during the last two years. What the cause may be I am not aware, but I sincerely hope it does not mean that the number of destitute Europeans and Eurasians is increasing in the City of Bombay. We know how urgent a subject that is in other parts of India, and I had hoped from enquiries that had been made during the last year and a half that we were in a very much better position than Calcutta or Madras for instance. Only recently the Government of India, taking deep interest in the subject, invited the attention of the provincial Governments to the subject of the education of the children of destitute Europeans and Eurasians, and it was our duty to make enquiries on the subject, and we were able to make a very satisfactory reply in regard to the care taken here in the way of giving education to poor boys and girls, and I am satisfied that in this matter there is no need for fear. At the same time it is a lamentable thought if the number of these children is going to increase in anything like the proportion it has done in the school during the last two years. The next subject in the report which strikes me is that in which Mr. Giles refers to the workshops and to his practical remarks upon it. I see that he has suggested that Government should be asked for help towards the improvement of the sheds in which the work is carried on. Well, this is scarcely a time when the Government is in a position to make very lavish promises as regards building or assistance towards building ; but I can promise the committee that if they find that it would be a legitimate request to make to Government for assistance, it shall receive the most sympathetic consideration, and I only wish I could off-hand promise that the reply should be absolutely favourable. I am also particularly struck by Mr. Giles' suggestion as regards physical drill, and I should hope that the Committee will see the advisability of acting upon his advice for when boys or girls are shut up in a narrowly confined space endeavours should be made to give them as much exercise as possible in an intelligent way. Well of late years I think there is no doubt that an intelligent system of exercise of the limbs of school children has been very carefully worked out; and with an intelligent instructor I am sure that it would be found possible here not only to give the boys and girls plenty of exercise, but at the same time that exercise could be made amusing. It is extremely satisfactory to find the very practical education that is given in this school. We have already had experience of how singing is taught, and we have the authority of an expert like the Inspector in saying that the education given in this school is of a practical kind. As a proof of the practical teaching imparted cookery is amongst the things learned by the girls. It seems to me to redound to the credit of the school, that cookery—an accomplishment which no doubt many of these girls will have to think of in after-life—is one of the subjects taught. Well, then, we have to congratulate the institution and those who are responsible for the teaching, on the great success that has been attained as regards Government scholarships. They appear to have been extremely successful and are able to make the proud assertion that out of twelve open competitive scholarships they have won no less than seven, a result highly creditable to the institution. Well, the last point in the report which attracts my attention is one which specially interests me. It refers to the contract for printing work given to the Bombay Education Society's Press by Government. The subject is one which occupied my attention during a period of something like four years. The Government of India (with, I have no doubt, very justifiable confidence in their own capacity to do everything better than it can be done in Bombay) were under the impression they could do our printing a great deal cheaper and better than the Bombay Education Society's Press, and it has taken me nearly four years to convince them to the contrary. The result of my having done this is that the military printing for the Bombay Presidency is being done by the Society's Press. (Cheers.) I am afraid that the decrease in the printing work mentioned in the report is due to work having been sent away which does not belong to the Bombay Government, and which we shall never see back again. But I can assure the Society that so far as the Government of Bombay is concerned, it has done its very best to study the interests of workmen and the children of workmen in Bombay, by keeping its printing in the city. Well, now, ladies and gentlemen, you will join with me in wishing continued success to this institution. We know as a fact that there has been for many years a large number of Europeans, or persons of European extraction, who have not been able, or who have no wish, to go home, and that the result is that a considerable population of this class is resident in the country, and so it came about that it was absolutely necessary some time ago to build a place for the education of the children of these Europeans. That is the main object of this Society, and it is an absolutely necessary one, it is a most worthy one, and it has been carried out by this amongst other institutions with great zeal and great charity, and the working committees and individual membershave in doing all this shown great self-denial. I am sure you all appreciate the benefits of the education that this Society gives, and those of you who are not members of the committee, will join with me in recording our thanks, which are due because of the very efficient education given here, to those upon whom the responsibility of conducting the affairs of the Society rests. We sincerely trust that their successors may be able to carry the school on in the future as ably as the Society is doing now and has done for so many years past. I am sure the members of the committee realise the fact that there are very many grateful hearts amongst the boys and girls on my right. One is apt to judge by little things very often, and this afternoon two things struck me very much. I liked the way in which the children came up to take their prizes. There was an honest, hearty, straightforward look about the children when they came to get their prizes, and I was also struck with the ready way in which when they stepped down from the platform they went to show what they had won to their friends and visitors. It seems pretty certain that they know they have friends amongst the audience who take an interest in them and in the institution. I think these were very encouraging signs of the continued success with which the institution may be carried on in future. I am sure that amongst the many who wish the institution every success there is no one who wishes it more heartily than myself. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood, in proposing a vote of thank to Lord Harris, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel sure that you will respond very readily to the proposal which I am now about to make and thatis that we should accord a hearty vote of thanks to his Excellency the Governor for kindly presiding here this evening, and for the very practical and useful address which he has delivered. We all know that there are numerous and constant demands on his Excellency's time; nevertheless he always finds it possible to devote a portion of that time to it—and this is the third occasion within the past week—to such functions as that which has brought us together. It is needless for me to say that his presence on such occasions is a great encouragement both to teachers and to pupils. Speaking both as a director of the Education Society, and as one of the oldest friends of the schools now in Bombay, I take it upon myself to be your spokesman this evening, and to thank his Excellency most cordially for the kind interest he has always taken in the welfare of the schools, and to assure him that his presence here this evening is highly appreciated by us all, and will long be remembered. (Loud applause.)

The Venerable Archdeacon said that it was not necessary to second this proposition, but nevertheless it was usual that such a resolution should be seconded. He believed that his Excellency must have been tired of speaking on the education of children; but his Excellency must have a very inventive faculty, because whenever he spoke, although it might be on the same subject which he had already discussed several times, there was something new in his address. They owed a deep gratitutde to Lord Harris, and they were bound to accord a hearty vote of thanks to his Excellency.

His Excellency, in acknowledging the compliment, said that he had to aplogise for the absence of her Ladyship, who having an engagement at some other place, was unable to attend the function. He came to the meeting, not only because it was a part of his duty, but because it gave him great pleasure to do so. He had officially as well as personally taken great interest in the education of the people in the country during the time he was here. It was a great pleasure to him to come and see this institution. (Applause.)

The singing of the National Authem by the children concluded the proceedings.

## BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending February 27, as compared with the statement of February 20, 1894:—

| | Feb. 20. | | | Feb. 27. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liabilities. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Capital paid up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 56,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 56,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c. | 1,62,59,506 | 6 | 6 | 1,62,38,408 | 4 | 8 |
| Other Deposits, &c. | 4,38,25,400 | 3 | 10 | 4,08,71,444 | 12 | 5 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 4,01,387 | 3 | 1 | 8,69,114 | 13 | 1 |
| Sundries | 23,05,827 | 0 | 3 | 24,54,075 | 3 | 10 |
| Rs. | 8,83,92,119 | 13 | 8 | 8,60,33,043 | 2 | 0 |
| Assets. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Government Securities | 43,48,701 | 0 | 0 | 26,75,097 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorised Invtmts. | 50,19,721 | 0 | 0 | 52,61,721 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 1,57,67,197 | 2 | 5 | 1,73,92,322 | 0 | 3 |
| Credits on do. | 1,20,52,345 | 10 | 11 | 1,26,27,986 | 10 | 3 |
| Bills Discounted, &c. | 2,38,52,312 | 13 | 11 | 2,38,90,459 | 14 | 6 |
| Balances with other Banks | 7,27,135 | 8 | 10 | 7,78,144 | 4 | 0 |
| Bullion | 1,056 | 10 | 4 | 1,037 | 13 | 4 |
| Dead Stock | 12,88,517 | 0 | 0 | 12,91,523 | 10 | 0 |
| Stamps | 9,246 | 2 | 9 | 9,037 | 9 | 9 |
| Sundries | 19,29,999 | 15 | 4 | 18,42,643 | 0 | 5 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office | 65,58,417 | 5 | 1 | 56,13,604 | 8 | 6 |
| Do. at Branches | 1,68,37,469 | 8 | 1 | 1,46,49,465 | 14 | 0 |
| Rs. | 8,83,92,119 | 13 | 8 | 8,60,33,043 | 2 | 0 |

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to February 27, 1894:—

| Liabilities. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury Balance at Head Office | 2,35,907 | Dec. |
| Do. at Branches | 2,14,809 | Inc. |
| Other Deposits | 29,53,955 | Dec. |
| Post Bills | 4,67,728 | Inc. |
| Assets. | | |
| Bank's Investments | 14,31,604 | Dec. |
| Loans | 16,25,125 | Inc. |
| Accounts of Credit | 5,75,641 | do. |
| Mercantile Bills | 38,147 | do. |
| Cash at Head Office | 9,44,813 | Dec. |
| Do. at Branches | 21,88,003 | do. |

There exist in Berlin no fewer than 1,156 clubs or societies, most of which have pleasure for their object. Some of them are very old, the Ressource Club, dating from 1794, the Gesellschaft der Freunde, from 1792, and another Ressource from 1784. Some of these clubs have comical names; for example, "Bee" and "Prudence;" the club of former hussars of the German Army calls itself "Through, Through," a stenographic club "Phalanx." There is a "Camaroon club," and a club of "Jolly Baldheads."

According to the *Russkaia Zhisn*, a Russian merchant, named Lampsi, has just received the necessary permission (it is not stated whence or from whom) to establish a large manufactory at Tachta-Bazar, the commercial and administrative centre of the Penjdeh basis. On the Russo-Afghan frontier, says the Russian journal, there is an extensive and ever-increasing demand for Russian manufactures, which go chiefly to Maimene, Merutchan, Herat, Kala-Nau, and other populous centres. In that region there are no properly organised Russian commercial houses, with the exception of the two small trading agencies of M. Barikoff and M. Loginoff. The enterprising scheme of M. Lampsi is, therefore, the first really comprehensive attempt to develop an extensive Russian trade in Afghanistan.

A recent example of the lasting effects of preparing a pony for measurement, says the *Indian Planter's Gazette*, has occurred in that persevering sportsman, Mr. Rodoconachi's stable; little Bandit, who has never been right since he was up for measurement, having died last Sunday evening. Mr. Rodocanachi has had a cruel run of luck all through the season, but we are glad to be able to state that the accident which happened to the grey chaser, Avalanche, when out paper-chasing is, thanks to the wonderful Parsi bone-setter of Dhurrumtollah, likely to turn out better than was at first anticipated. The verdict on the first examination by a V. S. was that a small bone in the leg, behind the knee was broken, and that it was a hopeless case. The owner, who is much attached to the horse, was unwilling to condemn him to the pistol without making every endeavour to save him, and he, therefore, took a second opinion, that of our Parsi friend. He called, looked at the leg, said that he did not believe it was broken, and that he would undertake to make it all right. He said the bone was displaced, not broken, and he thereupon placed some embrocations and compresses on it, and in the course of the next week he came and slipped the bone back into its place and, although the horse's leg is still bound up in a sort of cement to keep it straight, he is able to bear weight on it and walk, whereas before he was absolutely on three legs. If it eventually comes all right it, it will be one of the cleverest bits of bone-setting that this renowned Parsi has ever done."

## NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN EGYPT.

### SIR JOHN SCOTT'S REPORT.

The following is the text of the report on the progress of the Native Tribunals in Egypt between 1890 and 1894 as furnished to Government by Sir John Scott:—

I made no report last year as the excellent statistical statement of the *Procureur General* gave a sufficient account of the progress of the Native Tribunals; and the other branches of the Administration of Justice did not call for special notice. I think this year a report may be acceptable to the Council of Ministers.

When I came here in 1890, I found a native system of justice recently founded on the pattern of the Mixed Codes, but it had partially failed, and required much direction and development. Since I arrived the Ministry of Justice, the Judiciary and I have worked cordially together, not of course without occasional differences of opinion, but always with the common desire to found a sound judicial administration. The result of this *esprit de corps* has been steady progressive improvement, but the institution is too new to say we have yet attained our object.

*Festina lente* has been our motto. We have introduced nothing revolutionary. We have only developed the system we found. I will now examine the work done, and in order to give a complete picture, I shall have to touch on points already discussed in my report of two years ago.

The first necessity of good judicial administration is the sound legal education of all who enter the judicial profession. The judges must not only know the Codes they administer. They must be masters of those general principles of law on which all civilised Codes and legal systems are founded. This was not the case with the majority of the Judiciary as we found it. Two duties lay before us. First we had to eliminate as far as possible the ignorant element, and we have done this steadily but gradually, never removing a judge until we are absolutely sure we have a better man to fill his place. This work is not finished, but it is so much advanced that the majority of judges possess the requirements of their office. The work, however, has not sufficiently advanced to allow of the general introduction of the principle of unremoveability.

Our second duty was to renovate and put new blood into the existing School of Law, which we consider the nursery of our future judges. In this work the Ministry of Public Instruction cordially co-operated with us, and the Government agreed that for such work a strong and capable European head was for the present indispensable. We had the good fortune to find the man we wanted in M. Testoud, who sacrificed his professorial career in France to become the present director of the School. The course of instruction has been thoroughly reorganised. The entrance examination, the yearly examination and the final examination for the Diploma of Law have been made more severe. The principles as well as the texts of law are inculcated, the intelligence as well as the memory of the pupils is cultivated. Musulman law, as well as French and Roman law is taught, and the pupils are so keen to learn that it is no longer necessary to insist on the compulsory nature of their attendance.

We give a natural preference to the pupils of this school, but we do not wholly exclude from the Judiciary those who have brought their diploma from Europe. The school is now so popular that the number of pupils is almost double what it was in 1890. Night classes have also been organised with great success by M. Testoud. I do not say our system of legal education is perfect, but it is an enormous improvement on the past.

One great reform seems to me to be still necessary. The professorial staff should be well enough paid to make the appointment desirable in itself not a mere adjunct to the career of advocate or a stepping-stone to the post of judge.

The next reform was in the existing system of judicial appointments. *Tant valent les juges, tant valent les lois* is a principle which had been overlooked before 1890; and judges had been named in appeal as well as in first instance who were far from possessing the necessary qualifications. For the first two years we made no written rules as regards appointments, but all who were competent to give an opinion as to the best candidate were consulted, and merit and capacity were strictly the only guides in our selection. Now that the School of Law has taken root, and may be counted upon for a steady supply of young lawyers, we have decided upon fixed rules for entrance and promotion, which may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Every candidate must possess a legal diploma. Those who have studied in Europe must pass an examination in Musulman law and the Arabic language. Promotion depends on seniority coupled with merit. Persons outside the judiciary may be chosen from exceptional reasons of merit in the proportion of one to three. All appointments and promotions are made by a Committee of nomination composed of, the Minister, the Under-Secretary of State, the President of the Court of Appeal, the *Procureur General* and the Judicial Adviser, and the exceptional appointments mentioned above must be confirmed by the Council of Ministers. It will be difficult in the future to appoint incompetent men, and the gates are pretty well closed to favour and patronage.

The extension of Summary Justice Courts with considerable power both civil and criminal, throughout the country, begun in 1891 and since gradually continued, has already justified by its success our persistance in the idea, in spite of considerable opposition on the part of many whose opinions were entitled to respect. I shall subsequently show by figures the excellent results obtained, but I may mention here that the system is not new. It is applied in Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, England, Algeria, and India. It has also its model in the Cadi System of the Ottoman Empire.

Another branch of judicial Reform met with still more adverse criticism, but is equally justified by its success. I refer to the Committee of judicial Control. Its powers do not extend to the Court of Appeal, and its object is not to interfere with any particular judgment or sentence, but, by a vigilant supervision, to maintain general purity of decision and a sound interpretation of law. It has now been at work over two years. There is no friction with the judicial body. Every tribunal is visited in turn, monthly returns of the judicial work are examined, dossiers taken at random are daily studied, and the circulars issued by the Committee with the object of preventing negligence and errors in the future are invariably treated with respect. Without going into statistical details which will be separately published, I may here say that there are practically no arrears either criminal or civil in any tribunal, and the work is not only more promptly done, but it is done with more care, and receives less modification in appeal.

At the same time many blunders are still committed. Over 50 circulars have been issued by the Committee last year and many of them were sent to all the tribunals, in consequence of the prevalence of some general error. The time may come when the superintending control can be withdrawn, but for the present it operates most usefully in the development of the tribunals. It is essentially a body that depends for its efficiency on the special qualities of its members. We have lost successively two excellent inspectors in M. M. Ali Bey Fakhri and Fathy Bey, who have been promoted to high positions in the magistracy, and the place has not yet been filled up. I hope, however, ere this report appears to have found in the native judiciary, one who will carry on the work with equal knowledge, tact and discretion.

Other important improvements have been introduced, so as to bring justice within reach of the *poorest* suitor. The Judicial Body have been given a regular period of vacation, which has been so arranged, that whilst every judge gets an annual rest from his labours, the work, especially on the criminal side, does not suffer any undue delay. The advocates and pleaders who had been admitted before 1890 too readily and without sufficient consideration of their fitness, are now subjected to strict rules of admission, and no person will in future be admitted without a legal diploma and proof of respectablity. The judges who previously wore no insignia of office, now have a distinct costume and badge, which much enhances the outward dignity of their office. Until recently the tribunals throughout the country had no legal library, and were obliged to trust to the bare text of their Codes, their previous training, and such works of jurisprudence as they happened to possess privately. Now there is not a tribunal in the country to which the Ministry of Justice has not supplied the best standard works in each branch of the law they have to administer. Hitherto the decisions of principle even of the Court of Appeal were not officially published and made current among the judges for their guidance. There is now to be published officially, at regular intervals, a *Recueil de Jurisprudence Indigene* which will be ciculated in all the Tribunals and amongst the lawyers. This step will serve to arrest the occasional tendency to conflicting decisions on delicate questions of law. Unity of jurisprudence is, however, so important as a preventive of useless litigation that a Committee of Jurisconsults, under the Presidency of the Minister of Justice is being formed to decide authoritatively all such questions of conflicting interpretations. There is also much need, in order to inflict due punishment on old offenders, of a *Casier Judiciaire*, by means of which the antecedents of every accused can be known to the Tribunals, and due punishment given to those who are old in crime. A *projet de loi* was submitted to the Council three years ago, but its admission was postponed for financial reasons. I hope that if the proposal is renewed it will not be again rejected, as the measure is of great importance in the interests of public security.

There is a further improvement which we are most anxious to make. The present court-houses in which the administration of justice is carried on are, many of them, quite unworthy of their high purpose, as well as most inconvenient and ill-adapted to their practical objects. Justice depends much for its efficiency on the respect and reverence paid to it, and the dignity with which it is conducted. Government pays the judges well, every provision is made for their sound instruction and independence, their Sovereign always treats them with marked consideration, but in spite of all this the institution will fall short of its aim so long as it is housed unworthily all over the country. The Public Works Department does what it can for the Tribunals, but their funds do not permit of their doing anything like as much as is wanted. As a mere example I may mention that two months ago I went to a town of considerable and rising importance in the Delta and found judge, parquet, greffier, huissier and guard all crowded into the little waiting-room of a road-side station as their only court-house. The parties to the twenty cases that awaited hearing were all kept standing outside on the railway platform. But it is not necessary to go into the provinces. If the Council of Ministers would only visit in Cairo and Alexandria first the court-house assigned to the Native judiciary and then the *local* of the Mixed Magistrates, their Excellencies would realise how important it is that native justice should be housed in a more dignified habitation.

A circular was issued last summer, by the Minister of the Interior, after consultation with the Minister of Justice, which, although it was merely declaratory of existing law, and made no real change in the Codes, has had excellent results. Owing to causes which need not here be discussed, the police, in their duties as first investigators of the crime, as apart from their duties as preventors of future crime did not act sufficiently in common with the parquet to whom they were legally subordinate in such matters. The parquet similarly did not sufficiently take common action with the police. It is useless to say where the blame lay. There was probably fault on both sides. But in June last meetings were held on the subject, and the heads of the two departments, in the presence of the Ministers concerned, came to an agreement which has definitely decleared the parquet responsible for the prosecution of all crime and the police subordinate to them and subject to their orders in the investigation of each particular offence. This was merely an official declaration of existing law, but it brought the fact home to all concerned. When chiefs are known to be working harmoniously their subordinates are sure to follow in the same path, and friction will be prevented by the establishment of common action.

Up to this I have discussed the general progress of the tribunals. I will now very briefly refer to their special progress in the last year. Business has increased on both the civil and criminal side. This is due to the extension of the tribunals on the one hand and the increased activity of the police on the other.

*Civil.*—The number of cases tried in the first instance before three judges has naturally deminished since the decree of 1892, which gave the Summary Justice judges jurisdiction in land and personality up to the value of L.E. 100. The number of cases heard last year by the Tribunals of 1st Instance was 1,500 instead of 3,400 in the year before the decree. But on the other hand the number heard last year in the summary courts was nearly 23,000 showing an increase of 5,000 on the year before and an increase of 18,000 on the number heard summarily ten years ago. In fact the 1st Instance has become more a Court of Appeal than an original court of 1st Instance. I am glad to say the appeals are comparatively few and the Committee of Judicial Control report that the judgments of the summary courts are as a rule prepared with increasing care, and a due sense of responsibility. Before I leave this point I should like to repeat my opinion of former years, that some system of village justice, for the trial of petty claims, is most desirable. A large proportion of the cases brought before the summary courts are of extremely limited amount, and without *forcing* the people to accept village justice, I think it might be encouraged. I would suggest local boards of arbitration of Omdehs of a circle of neighbouring villages—three or four in number—to be formed for settlement of disputes involving sums not over P.T. 200. I would not give an appeal, but registers should be kept recording the consent of the parties, the claim, and the judgment. These registers should be submitted to efficient inspection. The arbitration should be voluntary and gratuitous, and the decisions should have the force of a court of law.

*Penal.*—The centre of importance in ordinary penal questions has been similarly changed by the introduction of Summary Justice Courts. All delits now go to the summary judge. Only cases of crime go to the tribunal of three judges.

Nearly 24,000 delits and over 76,000 *contraventions* were heard by the Summary Courts last year, and there was evidence enough for conviction in four out of every five cases brought to trial. It is only right to add that the *proces verbaux* of the police show a distinct improvement, and the evidence presented by the parquet is of a more convincing character. We are still however in a transition stage as regards the nature and value of evidence. In the old days confession and the evidence of eye-witnesses were insisted on too much, and the convincing nature of the surrounding facts and circumstances was held too lightly. The police, parquet and judge are now realising that in grave offences offenders have almost always acted secretly, and the proof of their guilt must be found in circumstantial rather than direct evidence.

The very large and increasing number of contraventions is partly due to an excess of police zeal. The chief *contrevenants* are wachmen, donkey-boys and street disputants. A warning or even two warnings might precede committal for trial. As it is the judges are burdened with a great mass of very inferior work to the detriment of more important cases. A few years ago the municipal authorities and the police disposed of *contraventions*. They were transferred to the Tribunal for fear of abuse, but now that the police has so much improved, such *contraventions* as only involve a small fine, for instance those that concern coachmen and donkey boys, might perhaps be handed back to the police authorities, to be tried by officers approved by the Minister of Justice. In any case I think the police might moderate their zeal. Last year 107,786 *contraventions* were presented by the police of which 24,133 were found too trivial for trial, whilst 56,000 *delits* were presented, of which 24,133 were similarly rejected, as no offence was shown by the *proces-verbal*.

Passing to the more important offences, they have slightly increased this year. But robbery with violence, especially gang-robbery, has decreased. Indeed brigandage properly so-called is no longer practised as a profession. Two famous leaders were shot by the police last year. A third equally famous robber chief, Achmed Selim, was captured this winter. The village wacthmen in most cases are now real guardians of order and the police make themselves feared by their vigilance and courage. In a conversation I had with the brigand Achmed Selim in prison he frankly summed up the situation. "There are no brigands now by trade; but the fellaheen work and rob, rob and work, and will not denounce each other."

The proportion of convictions has notably increased, 721 out of 1010, instead of 568 out of 981. This increase in the proportion of convictions is an important sign of progress. It shows that the police are able to get more evidence, which is always a difficulty when the people are not yet alive to their duty to support justice. But the fear of an accusation of crime ending in an acquittal and the consequent vengeance of the accused, still leads to the concealment of many offences. This virtual encouragement of crime will not cease until villages all actively contribute to their own protection. The better organisation of gaffirs has done much in this direction. But the efficient suppression of crime will not be achieved until there is only one headman (Omdeh) in every village, carefully selected by Government, paid either by honour, privileges, land, or money, and held strictly responsible for village order. I proposed this measure three years ago, but fiscal objections prevailed. The Government now has an annual surplus, and I would suggest that an increase in public security is just as valuable to the people as a decrease in taxation. I would also repeat my proposal that districts should be held collectively responsible for undetected robbery when local negligence is shown. This measure has been found most efficacious in other countries.

The Court of Appeal is no longer overwhelmed with a mass of small work. The Tribunals dispose all that is not of first class importance, and the judge in final instance can now work with deliberation, so as to found a system of jurisprudence worthy of the highest court in Egypt. In civil matters, for instance, the Court of Appeal last year decided 615 cases instead of 1,087 in 1892. On the penal side the court only received 2,386 appeals instead of 2,592 and 3,942 in the previous years respectively. In the other branch of judicial work, that of cassation, the court heard 694 cases and only admitted 35. This special right of appeal (cassation) is abused by the parties, and in the vast majority of cases the time of the court is occupied uselessly. Some restraint of the right seems required. I have the highest respect for the Court of Appeal, and I hardly like to even suggest what might seem blame, but I would ask them whether when they approve of the decision of the court below, it is not best to maintain the sentence of the lower tribunal, unless it is manifestly excessive? Trivial changes only encourage appeal and injure the prestige of the tribunals.

In June, 1893, the tribunals of the frontier province, which are specially constituted on account of the military character of their administration, were prolonged for another term of two years. They apply the Egytian Codes, and are subject to the superintendence of the Committee of Control, so that they can hardly be considered *tribunaux d'exception* in the ordinary sense. They were carefully inspected this year by the Minister of Justice, certain changes were suggested and immediately carried out, but the general work was found satisfactory. For instance, in the whole district of Edfou, with a population of 53,000, the most important part of the frontier province, no murder was committed in 1893, as against three in 1892, and, no case of robbery as against ten in 1892. But this, and the judicial arrangement for outlying places such as Suakin, Tokar, and other cases ought to be the only exceptional jurisdiction in Egypt. Now that there is written law in the country understood by all the people, administered by judges worthy of confidence, in tribunals sufficiently numerous to be within reach of all the ordinary tribunals should suffice for all purposes. I insisted on this two years ago, and my insistance to-day is still more justified by the subsequent progress of the courts.

There are naturally many defects in a young institution, and perhaps the weakest point is to be found in the preparation of criminal cases by the Iudge of Instruction. I have examined a very large number of dossiers solely from that point of view, and my conclusion is, that in nine cases out of ten the judge does not advance the inquiry, either by obtaining more evidence or by giving greater exactness and value to the evidence already obtained by the police and parquet. At the same time the procedure before him delays justice for weeks and even months. The effect of this delay is that in case of a conviction the punishment of crime loses half its efficacy by reason of its tardiness, and what is even worse an acquittal is often necessary, because proofs are lost or witnesses for the prosecution are wearied out by the protracted procedure, while the defence has time to concoct any amount of false evidence.

This grave defect was most carefully examined by a Commission, which sat six years ago, and in which H. E. Boutros Pasha and M. Legrelle took part. A proposal was then made and accepted by the Legislative Council to greatly reduce the number of offences submitted to inquiry by the *Juges d'Instruction*. Their object was to decrease very much his ordinary work, and to reduce the number of cases to the point where especially qualified judges could always be assigned to the task. It was agreed that, whilst that magistrate, in ordinary cases only delayed the course of justice, he would always be, if carefully chosen, of the greatest use in important and complicated inquiries. It was, therefore, proposed that for all *delits* and certain minor crimes, there should be no instruction before a judge, but the case should be taken by the parquet direct to the tribunals, and the *Juge d'Instruction* should be reserved for the most important offences. This plan would throw more responsibility on the police and the parquet, but my investigations all show that the course of justice would be more rapid, and not less efficacious, and I have prepared a note on the subject for the Minister of Justice. The change would throw more responsibility on the parquet, but on the one hand that body in any difficult cases could always, through the *Procureur General*, require a special inquiry before a *Juge d'Instruction*, and on the other hand the tribunal has always the power to order a special inquiry in case the evidence is insufficiently prepared. I would add here one word as regards the parquet. There are over eighty members. Almost all have received a legal education and possess a degree in law, but as a necessary corollary, for the present, to this qualification they are almost all young. Time will remedy the fault, but meantime I would recommend that the older members of the parquet should be invariably assigned to the investigation of crime and presentation of important cases to the tribunal even at the risk of less excellent internal administration of their office. I have observed with great regret that the *Chefs de Parquet* rarely plead in court, and even in appeal younger men often argue cases, whose forensic skill and legal experience must often be inferior to that of the lawyer who is opposed to them, whilst their youth must diminish their influence with the court. The successful prosecution of the *action publique* is the chief *raison d'etre* of the parquet, and all the rest of the work is, in comparison, of very small moment.

The Department of Justice is deeply interested in the prisons of Egypt. The improvement of the police, the better preparation of evidence, and the consequent increase in the number of convictions will fail to reduce crime if the punishment inflicted is not efficacious for either reformation or example. Yet unless the offender is condemned to *travaux forces*, the prisons of Egypt have not a sufficiently deterrent character. There is no prison dress, no prison drill, little discipline. The Director of the Alexandria prisons showed me certain *habitues* of his prison who committed crimes regularly in order to obtain food and shelter, and I am credibly informed this is the case in all the prisons. Two decrees have been passed, one to sanction industrial labour within, the other to permit manual labour outside the prison. The first is a dead letter in most prisons, the second is only very partially applied. The classification and separation of prisoners according to their offences is not carried out, save as regards the sexes. Murderers are often in the same ward as petty thieves. Even the little boys, condemned for small offences, are often housed with the worst criminals, and thus a generation capable of becoming useful citizens is being trained by the State to prey upon society. For the *jeunes detenus* I am preparing a plan which I hope may meet with approval. For the rest I would recall the resolution of the Commission which sat on the state of prisons two years ago. The blame does not rest with the Director of Prisons. The real cause is that the present prisons are not fit for their purpose, and the only remedy is to build more. Meanwhile I would submit to the consideration of the Director General of Prisons, who under most adverse circumstances has built several new prisons, whether discipline and prison labour might not perhaps be increased even in the present establishments.

This report, I think, justifies me in saying that there has been real progress in the administration of justice. At the same time it is only progress, not maturity. A stable system of justice is a plant of slow growth, and the closest supervision is necessary for a long time to come. The Government has done its part. It has given a written law, it has simplified procedure. It pays and educates the judges well and respects their independence. It executes all sentences impartially. It submits its own acts to the arbitrement of the judges. Other things, however, remain that Government cannot do. On the civil side there is much perjury, and no Code will ensure the truthful deposition of either parties or witnesses. Crime can only be easily repressed when public sentiment is thoroughly and actively on the side of justice and order. That will come with time and education, and with the sense that justice is strong and sure and the same for all. The goal is not attained, but we are well on the way.

J. Scott.
Judicial Adviser.

Some time ago a chaplain named Skacel, in the Austrian army, was transferred (our Vienna correspondent tells us) from Innsbruck to Bosnia or Herzegovina, as a punishment for having refused to bless the remains of an army physician who had been killed in a duel. The Army Vicar, Bishop Belópotocky, sent the chaplain a letter, since published by the Tyrolese papers, in which he expresses his high regard for the chaplain, who, he says, has done his duty as a priest under most difficult circumstances. The War Minister has requested the Bishop to explain, as, if this letter is authentic, it puts him in direct opposition to the authorities under whom he stands.

Major-General F. W. C. Ord, of Beverley-lodge, Colchester, died suddenly while hunting with the Essex and Suffolk hounds. The meet was at the King's Arms, Frating, and while crossing a field near Tenpenny-hill, between Torrington and Alresford, doing one of the fastest runs of the day, General Ord remarked to a companion that the pace was too much for him, and he must pull up. He did not slacken speed, but almost directly afterwards he threw up his arms, slipped from the saddle, and fell to the ground. On his being lifted up it was discovered that he was quite dead. The run was at once abandoned. The deceased officer had been medically attended for heart disease, and it is understood that this was the cause of death. He was a very enthusiastic sportsman, and was particularly fond of coaching, his handsome four-in-hand being constantly seen in the streets of Colchester and on the highways of East Essex. He was upwards of 70 years of age, and was extremely popular.

**PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fother gill's Madonal. Re. -8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.**

## "JACK THE RIPPER."

An inspector of the London metropolitan police force claims to have discovered "Jack the Ripper." An interviewer who has recently heard the inspectors' story, says it would be impolitic at this stage to disclose the name of the officer in question, but the amount of interest that he has evinced in the "Jack the Ripper" case has made him conspicuous amongst the members of the force. Briefly told, his investigations are as follows:—

"It was while I was on duty," said the inspector, "in the vicinity of Whitechapel that I became acquainted with the outrages upon women that baffled the police and shocked the sensibility of London. I became a detective in more than the ordinary sense. Dates, clues, suggestions, and theories I eagerly devoured. My pertinacity was rewarded. After a time I secured evidence, in my judgment, ample to lay before the Scotland-yard authorities."

"What was your evidence?" inquired our representative. "Have you the knife with which he committed the deed? Have you any material evidence in support of your story?" These questions were eagerly asked and readily answered.

"I have in my possession now, and have already submitted it for inspection to the Scotland-yard authorities, the knife with which I shall endeavour to prove the Whitechapel murders were committed."

"Do the Scotland-yard authorities believe in your story?"—"Well," said the inspector, after a pause, "they believe in my story to this extent, that they have allowed me a bonus for the information I have supplied. I do not, however, rest satisfied with that. It the man whom I am prepared to name is the murderer, I wish him brought to justice, so that the English mind may be cleansed for ever from the memory of "Jack the Ripper."

"You have undertaken a large order," said our representative. "To begin with, where is the man?"

"At the present moment he is incarcerated in the Dartmoor asylum, and has been there continuously from the date of the last Whitechapel murder," was the reply.

"Have you apprised the authorities of this?"—"Yes," said the officer.

"Have they done nothing?" There was an air of reluctance in the inspector's manner as he answered this question. Red tape appeared to have selected him as a particular victim.—"Not much," was the the careless rejoinder. In a case of that kind perhaps it would be unwise for any of the rank-and-file of the force to effect a capture.

"Ah, jealousy in the force. How then do you hope to secure his arrest and conviction?" said our representative. "Only with the aid of the Press," replied the officer, can I hope to succeed, and you will do a public service by disclosing my story, and statements so specifically made ought easily and readily to be either confirmed or contradicted."

"Precisely. What is your evidence?" our reporter asked.

"In my possession I hold the knife, of Chinese manufacture, with which the Whitechapel crimes were perpetrated. I, at the same time, can disclose the movements of the man, whom I am prepared to name, during the intervals between the murders. I am able to trace him to the asylum after the last crime, and although he is now abandoned to insanity he has yet remembrances of the past, and all his conversations and confessions are relating to the East end horrors."

"Surely you do not rely for a conviction upon the confessions of a man admittedly mad?" asked the Pressman: "No," was the rapid rejoinder: "I reject confessions that rely solely upon material evidence. All I wish is that the authorities may be moved to interest themselves in my investigations so that my story may either be confirmed or refuted."

## THE MUSIC OF INDIA.

Captain C. R. Day, F.S.A., lectured on Feb. 13 at a meeting of the Musical Association on "Notes on Indian Music." Of all the Indian arts (he said) one of the most popular is that of music, and perhaps of them all the least known to Europeans. The latter, as a rule, leave India with the idea that the national music consists only of noise and incessant drumming, varied perhaps by nasal drawling, equally repulsive as unmusical. That there is a real musical art, with an employment of various scales, abounding in rythmical beauty and full of passionate expression, seems to many almost incredible. Sanskrit scholars and Orientalists are aware of the existence of many Indian musical works; indeed, the Bharata Sastra, written by the seer Bharata, before the Christian era, is one of the most valuable works upon ancient music that we possess. Natives of India say that music is of divine origin, and they attach a great importance to the art in their religious observances; indeed, it as generally held that sacrificial rites lost their efficacy unless three Brahmins were present, two playing upon the vina, and the third chanting Shastras. Hindu mythology abounds with references to music, and the very notes of the scale and the melody types are considered as but representative of the celestial beings from whom they take their names. The Hindus divide their octave into twenty-two intervals called s'rutis. Opinions differ as to whether the twenty-two s'rutis were equal divisions of the octave or not. It appears, however, that their existence is purely theoretical, and when employed they are practically limited to purposes of grace and embellishment. The Hindu scale has, possibly from a nature transformation tending to simplicity, become practically a half-tone one allowing of the performance of expressive melodic music capable of the greatest refinement of treatment, and altogether outside the experience of the Western musician. As regards the apparent similarity of the Indian and European scales, it must be be remembered that the latter were avolved, in process of time, from those of ancient Greece. It is tolerably certain that the music of the whole ancient world consisted entirely of melody, and that harmony or counter point, in the modern acceptation of the word, was altogether up known. The historian Strabo shows that Greek influence extended to India, and also that Greek musicians of a certain school attributed the greater part of the science of music to India. Even now most of the old Greek modes are represented in the Indian system. The Hindus have a rather complicated system of notation. It consists of the employment of the seven letters of the alphabet denoting the musical notes, the time value being expressed by a system of dots and signs placed above and below the note. The notation cannot be said to be in general use, and it varies slightly according to the requirements of individuals. It is in fact a sort of tablature; and most of the early European notation before the introduction of pneums was probably of a somewhat similar construction. Time is considered under the name of tala, of which there are seven varieties, each of which is again subdivided into five. Hence there are thirty-five distinct measures. There being practically no harmony in Hindu music, as considered from a Western point of view, clefs are not employed. There are two distinct systems of music in use in India, the Hindustani and the Karnatik. The latter, practised chiefly in Southern India, many be called the national system; the Hundstani shows traces of Arabian and Persian influence. In listening to Indian music it is well to remember that (a) the melodies are short lengthened by repetition and variations; (b) they all resemble a rondo, the piece being concluded with the first strain, or the first phrase of the strain; (c) a phrase, or period, is frequently repeated with slight variations almost ad libitum; (d), much liberty is allowed with respect to pauses, which may be lengthened at will, provided the measure be not disturbed. The people of India have always been conservative in their tastes, and this is shown in a marked degree by the little change that their musical instruments have undergone during the last 2,000 years. The length of time is great, but is fully warranted both by the descriptions contained in the Sanskrit treasises, and even more by other references found in certain Pali works, to which being of Buddhist authorship, it is an easier matter to assign tolerably accurate dates. Of Indian stringed instruments those played with a bow are considered as vulgar, and wind instrument performers are Hindus of low caste.

At a recent meeting of the thirteen club the address of the evening was on the superstitions of great men and women. It was delivered by the president, Mr. W. H. Blanch, who began by saying that branches of the club would be forthwith formed in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Holland, India, and the colonies, and that he hoped it would become a charitable society second only to the Freemasons. Perhaps the instances given of the superstitions of great people were not very new nor very important. Theodore Hook believed he had seen the *Flying Dutchman of the Cape of Good Hope*. Charles Dickens hated Friday, and was seriously grieved when the deed conveying Gad's Hill to him was executed on that day. The late E. L. Blanchard, the pantomimist, believed in astrology, and so did Lord Lytton, who also dreaded—but surely that was an irrational fear rather than a superstition—being buried alive. But most of the audience knew these and similar things, and, in short, the paper was not a striking success.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Smyth is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Trevelyan, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for one month.

The Rev H B Cogan, a Chaplain, on probation, on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt, reported his arrival at Calcutta Mr Cogan's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Furlough for eight months, is granted to Mr J W Oliver, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Eastern Circle, Upper Burma.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A G Faichnie, Deputy Post Master General, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months.

Mr J W Barwise to act as Depy Post Master Genl, 1st grade; Mr J B Short to act as Depy Post Master Genl, 2nd grade; and Mr J W Welsh to act as Depy Post Master Genl 3rd grade.

Mr F C Brewin, Chief Supt in the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain C Archer, I S C, Political Assist of the 1st class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Political Agent in Zhob.

The following promotions are made in the Deoli Irregular Force, Cavalry—Jamadar Jagat Singh, to be Risaldar, vice Lal Singh transferred to the pension establishment; Kot Dafadar Mazhar Ali to be Jemadar, vice Jagat Singh, promoted; and Kot-Dafadar Jag Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Uttam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Rev W D Waller, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Chadarghat, to solemnize marriages within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C H G Moore, I S C Depy Assist Commissary Genl, 2nd class, on probation; is confirmed in that appointment.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J C C Perkins, 10th Bengal Infy to be an Assist Military Account, 3rd class, on probation, to complete establishment.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy has been pleased to make the following appointment on H Excellency's personal staff:—To be an Extra Aide-de-Camp—Lieut J M F Fuller, Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut J S Swan, King's Own Scottish Borderers, offg Wing Officer, 1st Bengal Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary serv[illegible], are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, Lieut C A K Johns[illegible], R W Fusiliers, offg Sqdn Officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry; Second-Lieut T J McLeod, King's Royal Rifle Corps, offg Wing Officer, 2nd Battn, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt; and Second-Lieut McLeod will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers appointed to the unattached list of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps are posted as follows, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Bengal—Second-Lieuts—J L Furney and H S Garraway

Madras—Second-Lieutts—W M Fenning and C Prissick

Bombay—Second-Lieut W C W Hawkes.

NATIVE ARMY.

40th Bengal Infantry—Jemadar Khwaja Muhammad Khan appointed on probation confirmed in that rank.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Surg-Lieut-Col T Robinson, MB, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Reg of Bengal (Light) Inf, (p a) for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs Capt W D Gordon, I S C Wing Officer, 36th (Sikh) Reg of Bengal Infy, for one year; Lieut A C Watson, I S C Wing Officer and Q-M 11th Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year; Lieut N A Macdonald I S C Wing Officer, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Reg of Bengal Infy, for one year; Lieut W H Wardell, I S C Wing Officer, 39th (The Garhwal Rifle) Reg of Bengal Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Sec of State for India Capt G J C Hall, I S C Sqdn Comdr, 12th Regnt of Bengal Cav, (p a) for two months and Condr J A Bryant Commissariat-Transport Dept (m c) for six months.

Major E M Nedham I S C Cantonment Magistrate, Central Provinces, is granted leave within Indian limits (p a) for six months.

Condr E Bredin, Ordnance Dept, is granted leave within Indian limits (p a) for six months.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Indian Staff Corps—Captains to be Majors—W Hastings, H L Ramsay, J L O'Bryen, J P Sparling, H G Ryland, F G Preston, H A Deane, C E W Macdonald, E S Hastings, DSO, J F Worlledge, J G Morris, H S Massy, and A E Jones. Lieut to be Captain—Hugh Kennedy.

Lieut-Col A E Ward, I S C, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, is permitted to retire from the Service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Assam Valley Mounted Rifles—G R A Gair and C L Pringle, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieuts, to complete the establishment.

Midland Railway Vol Rifles—Major W B Wright, Commandant, to be Lieut-Col, to complete the establishment.

Calcutta Naval Volunteers—Engr D A Stuart-Hartland resigns his commission.

Eastern Bangal State Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Capt J A Anderson resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversion are made in the Engineer establishment of the Military Works Dept, with effect from the dates specified:—Names Lieut E Hingston, RE, to be Assist Engr, 2nd grade, temporary; Capt F Peel, RE, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Capt E Houston, RE, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, permanent; Capt E A Tudor, RE, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, permanent; Lieut E Hingson, RE, to be Attached, reversion; and Capt S H Powell, RE, to be Assist Engr, 1st grade, permanent.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W T'des A de Crettes, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Burma, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government.

Mr R A English, Examiner of Accounts, employed under the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, is granted furlough out of India for thirteen months.

Lalla Rulla Ram Depy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for eight months.

Mr F P Quinlan, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts Bombay, is granted furlough out of India for one year.

Mr J Lightfoot, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts Madras, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, until further orders.

The following promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch:—G C Wolfe, to be Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary; W E Durant, to be Depy Examiner, 1st grade, permanent; M H Gaynor, to be Depy Examiner, 1st grade; permanent A L Wright, to be Depy Examiner, class 2nd permanent; A H Wollaston, to be Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary; and C E Ross, to be Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary.

Mr H Stuart, Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway Company, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr F Morrison, on privilege leave.

Mr D C Gordon, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is granted furlough out of India for one year and six months.

Rai Pundit Prem Nath, Bahadur, Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

Mr W Ogden, Examiner of Accounts, temporarily attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Dept, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr E A W Phillips, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Burma, is permanently promoted to Assist Engr, 1st grade, and temporarily to Ex Engr, 3rd grade.

Mr. W A Crisp, Depy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted furlough out of India for two years

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotion and reversions to and in the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified:—W K Stent, to be Suptg Engr, class III; H L Monk, to be Suptdg Engr, class II; H N C Cloete, to be Suptdg Engr, class II; and G J Perram, to be Exec Engr, 1st grade.

Mr J G H Glass, CIE, Offg Chief Engr and Secy to the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh in the Buildings and Roads Branch, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr A C Livingstone-Learmonth, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Govt under the provisions of Govt of India Public Works Dept.

Mr J Adam, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, temporary, State Railways, is appointed to officiate, as Depy Consulting Engr for Railways Bombay.

Mr A H Mason, Assist Engr 1st grade and Exec Engr, old 4th grade State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service of Goverment.

## PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr D Cameron, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Dinajpur, is allowed leave for three months, viz, two months and 29 days, under Arts, 291 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under Art 306 (b) of the same Regulations, from afternoon of the 28th March 1894.

Mr R Nathan, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, employed on settlement duty in Orissa, is allowed furlough for nine months, under Art 340 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, from 26th Feb 1894.

Mr W H Page, Dist and Sess Judge, is appointed as a temporary measure to be Addl Dist and Sess Judge of Muzaffarpur on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Dist and Sess Judge of that district.

Mr R H Renny, Depy Commr, Singhbhum, is appointed to act as Depy Commr, of Jalpaiguri, during the absence, on leave, of Lieut-Col H Boileau, or until further orders.

Mr C A S Bedford, Depy Commr, Manbhum, is appointed to act as Depy Commr of Singhbhum, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr R H Renny, or until further orders.

Mr J Windsor, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Champaran, is appointed to act as Depy Commr of Manbhum, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C A S Bedford, or until further orders.

Mr T D Beighton, Dist Sess Judge, 24-Parganas, is allowed furlough for seven months, under Art 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, from 24th Mar 1894.

Mr C A Wilkins, Addl Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Parganas and Hooghly, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of the 24-Parganas, during the absence, on leave, of Mr T D Beighton, or until further orders.

Mr F F Handley, Dist and Sess Judge Nadia, is appointed to act as Addl Dist and Sess Judge of the 24 Parganas and Hooghly during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C A Wilkins, or until further orders.

Mr A F Steinberg, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Patna, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Nadia, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr F F Handley, or until further orders.

The following confirmation and appointment are sanctioned in the grades of Asst Supdts of Police from 6th Jan 1894, vice Sir William Stewart, Bart, deceased:—

Mr K B W Thomas, officiating in the first grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr A B C Comber, Probationary Asst Supdt of Police, is appointed to the second grade.

Mr W T Moore, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Dist Police of Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, under Art 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 5th March 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

*The Rev G M Davies, Chaplain of Barrackpore, is allowed leave for three months, under Art 656 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 8th March 1894, or any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.*

*Mr O C Lees, Ex Engr, Gunduck Division, is granted furlough for 11 months, from 1st April 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.*

Mr M H Jackson, Ex Engr, attached to the 1st Calcutta Division, is granted furlough on medical certificate for eight months, from 11th Mar 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr L R Fraser, Ex Engr, 1st Calcutta Division, is granted furlough for six months, from 4th Apl 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A COLLISION occurred in the River Medway on Saturday afternoon, 10th ult., between the second-class battleship Edinburgh and the iron barque Scottish Admiral, which sustained such extensive damage that she sank in less than two hours from the time of the accident. The Edinburgh is a battleship of 9 420 tons displacement, fitted with engines of 7,500 horse-power, and was commissioned at Chatham on Jan. 31st by Captain W. F. S. Mann for service with the Reserve Squadron as coast-guard-ship for the Humber district. The Edinburgh was to have sailed from Chatham on the 9th ult., but owing to the boisterous weather her sailing was postponed until the following day, when she took her departure about 3 p.m., a Government pilot being sent on board to navigate her down the river to Sheerness, where she was to stay for a few days for the adjustment of her compasses and the embarkation of her War Department stores. When off Sharpness Point the steam stearing-gear gave out, and the Edinburgh came into collision with the Scottish Admiral, an iron barque of between 2,000 and 3,000 tons burthen, which has been anchored in the Medway for some months past awaiting employment. The barque sustained an extensive rent in her starboard bow, through which water entered in considerable volume. Two Government tugs (the Meteor and Locust) were summoned to the assistance of the Scottish Admiral, and a party of men from the crew of the Edinburgh was also sent on board. As the water gained rapidly, it was decided to slip her cables, and remove her to shallow water. An attempt was made to tow her to Stangate Creek, but it failed, and before the Scottish Admiral could be moored at a suitable anchorage she foundered, going down in deep water. Her crew consisted of a watchman only, who, with his dog, was taken off the ship before she sank. The officers and men of Edinburgh had also left the barque, so that nobody was on board when she went down. The Edinburgh, it is understood, received no damage, and proceeded to an anchorage in Black Stakes, where she will remain pending orders from the Admiralty. It is anticipated that divers will be sent down to make an examination of the stem of the Edinburgh. Staff Captain Alfred Thomas, Deputy Queen's Harbour-master, left Sheerness Dockyard in a Government steamer with a party of riggers to put down wreck buoys denoting the position of the foundered barque.

The reception test of the second lot of one hundred 10-inch armour-piercing Holtzer shells took place on January 18, at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. The shells were made by the Midvale Steel Company of Pennsylvania, after the celebrated French process. The gun used was a 10-inch breech-loading rifle, mounted on a barbette carriage. The steel armour plate was one which had been used before, having been made by the Bethlehem Company. It weighed ten tons, and was 11½ inches thick. Two shots were fired, each weighing 575lbs. The charge was 183lbs. of powder. The test was highly successful, the plate and its oak backing 3 feet thick was pierced with ease, and the projectile was lost in the sand bank, but was afterwards recovered and callipered. The gauges and callipers were passed along the shot and failed to reveal the slightest variation in length or thickness. The velocity was 1,625 feet per second. A crack in the plate, almost imperceptible before firing, was widely opened by the shot. The edges of the hole were turned out like rose leaves, and the steel surrounding the hole was blued by the heat generated by impact of the shell.

The increased range of modern guns has probably conferred advantages upon the defence far exceeding those which it has bestowed upon the attack. To gain a first position, from which the artillery duel can be carried through, without changing ground in order to close to shorter ranges, will be even more difficult than formerly; indeed seldom possible unless positions can be seized by surprise under cover of darkness. In the present day the range of rifled guns is practically limited only by powers of observation; in fact the projectiles are effective—assuming them to strike the mark—at a much greater distance than it is possible to see the effect produced. Further development of shell power may be expected in the immediate future, but the range may be said to have already attained the useful limit. In "encounter" battles, where each army is more or less playing in the dark, and even the roles of assailant and defender are still to be assigned—more or less by the chapter of accidents—the artillery of both sides start on equal terms, subject of course to the value of available positions and the facilities for concentration at the disposal of either conbatant. But in a pre-arranged battle the advantages of an increased effective range must at once assert themselves in favour of the defender. The ranges, not only of the decisive positions, but also of those within all ranges of practical utility, will have been previously ascertained with absolute accuracy. The assailant's guns moving into position, or coming into action, will generally be visible as well as the effect of the defender's fire, whilst those of the latter being stationary, and probably entrenched, will, thanks to smokeless powder, be for a long time invisible.

Mr. Balfour in his recent speech at Manchester rightly estimated the situation when he pointed to the necessity for consolidation of our naval and military arrangements. The duties of the two Services dovetail into one another in such a way as to make their separation impracticable. The country is tired of the incessant strife between the War Office and the Admiralty. Consolidation is necessary. A Committee of the Cabinet does not sufficiently fix responsibility. The best solution of the question seems to lie in the recommendation of Lord Hartington's Commission, that there should be a National Council of Defence, presided over by the Prime Minister who happens to be in office. On the whole, we are disposed to prefer this plan to the creation of a Minister of Defence. It would establish a permanent, national, non-party organisation which would satisfy the country, define the principles and practice to be followed in all matters of Imperial defence, and put an end to the rival jealousies of the sister Services.

The official returns of the militia for last year, just issued from the War Office show a considerable increase in the strength. The total number on the rolls at the various periods at which the regiments trained during last season was 124,692, or 8,340 more than in 1892. The number actually out with the regiments was 105,925, an increase of 7,096, and the 18,767 absent (13,267 without leave) is 1,428 more than in the previous year. The full establishment of the force had since 1892 been only increased by 12 to 134,641, and the whole number required to complete the establishments after the 1893 trainings (9,949) was 8,328 less than in 1892. Of the 124,692 enrolled 16,742 are artillery, 2137 engineers, 105,637 infantry, and 176 medical staff.

It is strange, thinks a service contemporary that experienced men like Major Wilson, Allen Wilson, and Henry Borrow, "colonists whose places no men can ever quite fill," should have trusted themselves across an African river in the month of December. They must have seen over and over again how, in a couple of hours, a "spruit" swells into a raging torrent, and they had in that very pursuit warning of what might be expected when the rain came down. No thought of the river seems to have occurred to Major Wilson and his party, though a very heavy rainstorm broke over them as they halted outside Lobengula's encampment. Reinforcements were sent for to Major Forbes, and the messengers had difficulty in making their way from Wilson across the river to the main body. Commandant Raaf, consulted by Major Forbes, decided that it would be madness to attempt to cross the rapidly rising river in the darkness with the Maxim guns that night. But Captain Borrow and twenty men were, nevertheless, detached to recross the river to reinforce the twelve men who through the long hours of that dark night were standing close to the Matabele encampment. It certainly was a position that a "regular" soldier would not willingly maintain. The thirty-five men who expected the King to surrender were attacked in the early dawn. They dismounted, but as the Matabele were out-flanking them they had to remount and retire down the open valley at a hard gallop. Then they halted behind an ant-heap, were again attacked, retreated again, were hotly pursued, they again dismounted, Wilson sent off his messengers to Forbes for help. We know what followed.

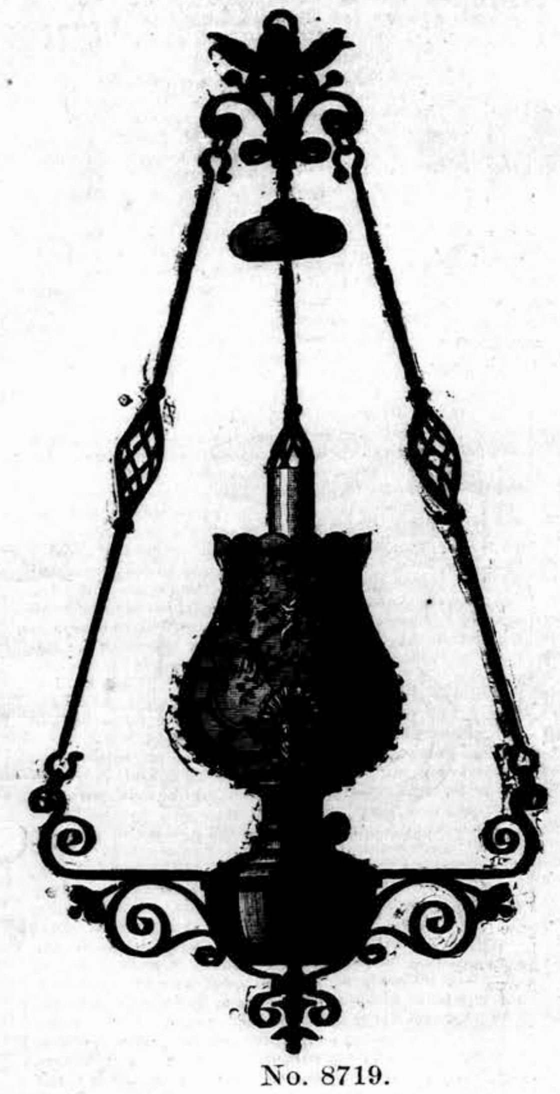
A French naval officer thus expresses the general views of his professional brethren on the subject of torpedo-catchers and torpedo-boats:—For "fifteen years we have been working ceaselessly at the perfection of the primitive type without having solved the problem. There is no class of ships which have given so much trouble or have had so many accidents. Sometimes it is the engines, sometimes the boilers, while the hulls go down with incrcredible rapidity. They try to make them light—the problem requires it—but by trying to reduce the weight so far, solidity must be sacrificed. And yet these little ships go through most extraordinary tests. On account of their shape they stand the sea worse than other vessels. What I wonder at is that there are not more accidents. On the other hand, the men are only flesh and blood, and the miseries endured on board these boats are more than human nature can endure. Under these circumstances what happens? When they leave port they seem to have tremendous speed, but if the sea rises they are forced to reduce it, and even in fine weather the fatigue of the crew is such that the stoking is badly done and the speed diminishes. And then how are we to keep their hulls in good condition when they are not in commissions? One side says keep them afloat, the other put them in a shed on land. Who is right? Then as regards the torpedo, everybody knows who has had to do with it that it is far from being a weapon of precision. Though they may remain in good order on board the big war vessel, on the torpedo-boat they are liable to be much shaken."

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

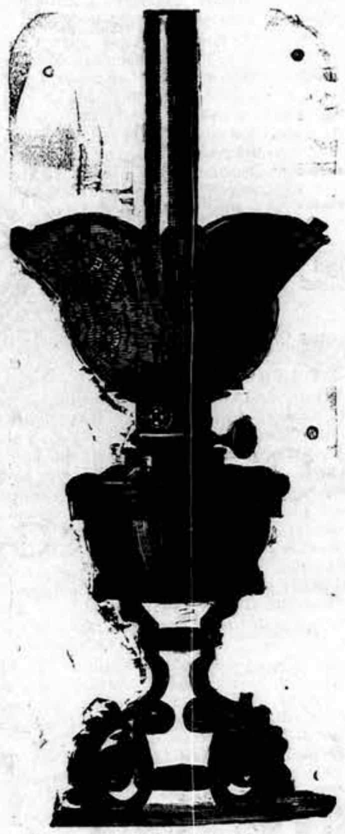
The most selected stock
of
**WROUGHT IRON,**
With Copper
Table Lamps,
Standard Lamps,
Wall Lamps,
and
Hanging Lamps.
Fitted
With Cockade Shades or Fancy
Globes.

The most varied assortment
of
**WROUGHT IRON,**
With Copper
Lamps,
They can be fitted
**STORM-PROOF**
and
**PUNKAH-PROOF,**
and
With Lovely Silk
and Lace Shades.

No. 8730.



No. 8719.



No. 8715

*Illustrated Catalogue and Descriptive Price List free by post to the Mofussil on application.*

LAMP WAREHOUSE:
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST, 69, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY.

**OLD BUSHMILLS WHISKEY**
IS MADE IN
OLD POT STILLS.

TRY IT. It is worth a little trouble to get a WHISKEY TO YOUR TASTE, and enjoying it yourself, render a SERVICE TO YOUR FRIENDS and a FAVOUR TO THE COMPANY by recommending it.

THE OLD BUSHMILLS DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED, CO. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

BUSHMILLS WHISKEY is kept in stock by Treacher & Co., BOMBAY and POONAH. Cutler, Palmer, & Co.; Great Eastern Hotel Co.; and Planters' Stores & Agency Co., CALCUTTA. McDowell & Co., MADRAS.

AYER'S
SARSAPARILLA

THE BEST
BLOOD
Purifier
AND TONIC
For Old
And Young.
TO
QUICKEN
THE
Appetite,
Remove that
Tired Feeling,
AND
Make the Weak
STRONG
USE
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Cures others, will cure you

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents: H. E. BODE, & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay.
HOWE, BALCH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

TRADE BIG G MARK

CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
*The Universal American Cure.*
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.,
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

GOLD & CO.'S
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors
can obtain same
through all respectable British Merchants.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carton Whisk Merchant, London.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
to
VASELINE
and
CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion.
Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

BAHADUR
MILD

BAHADUR
CIGARS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is therefore under our immediate Personal supervision.

ORIGINAL AND
ONLY GENUINE

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street
London, W.C.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
& PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
INFANTS, INVALIDS
AGED AND TRAVELERS
MALTED MILK CO.
RACINE, WIS., U.S.A.

Horlick's
Malted
Milk
Requires No Cooking.
No Added Milk.
A PERFECT FOOD.
*Instantly Prepared by Dissolving in Water.*
The most easily digested and most nutritious of foods, made from the purest, fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley Malt.
NO STARCH. GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Makes { FLESH. BONE. BRAIN.
For { INFANTS. INVALIDS. CONVALESCENTS.
WHOLESALE OF TREACHER & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.
OF ALL DEALERS.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
PENS

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
*The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
*Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.*
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. [illegible] SEMPLE,
*Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.*
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and [illegible] even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough [illegible] in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
*Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.*
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
*Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.*
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints, and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

# KANANGA OF JAPAN

(REGISTERED)

RIGAUD and Cº

PARIS

**Kananga Water** the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

---

# JULIEN'S FRUIT

A REFRESHING

VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

**Julien's Fruit** Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

| | |
|---|---|
| Constipation, | Liver complaints, |
| Sick headaches, | Dyspepsia, |
| Dysentery, | Overheated blood, |
| Gastralgia, | Eruptions. |

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

**Grimault & Co., Paris.** Sold by all Chemists

---

# GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes**, should take

**GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME**

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough**, Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats**, and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

**Grimault's Syrup** has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

**GRIMAULT & Cº, Paris.** Sold by all Chemists

---

# DUSART'S SYRUP OF *Lactophosphate of Lime*

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

**This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies.** It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

**DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic** subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

**L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS**

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

---

# SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

**SANTAL-MIDY** entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

**SANTAL-MIDY** cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

**SANTAL-MIDY** is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

**SANTAL-MIDY** Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

**SANTAL-MIDY** is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

*PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8*

---

TESTIMONIAL FROM

# Sir Samuel Baker,

THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.

# BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"*1st October, 1893.*

"DEAR SIRS,

"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.

"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.

"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.

"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.

"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,

"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."

Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.

***Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.***

---

# IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS

**Are the Best.**

*Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.*

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.

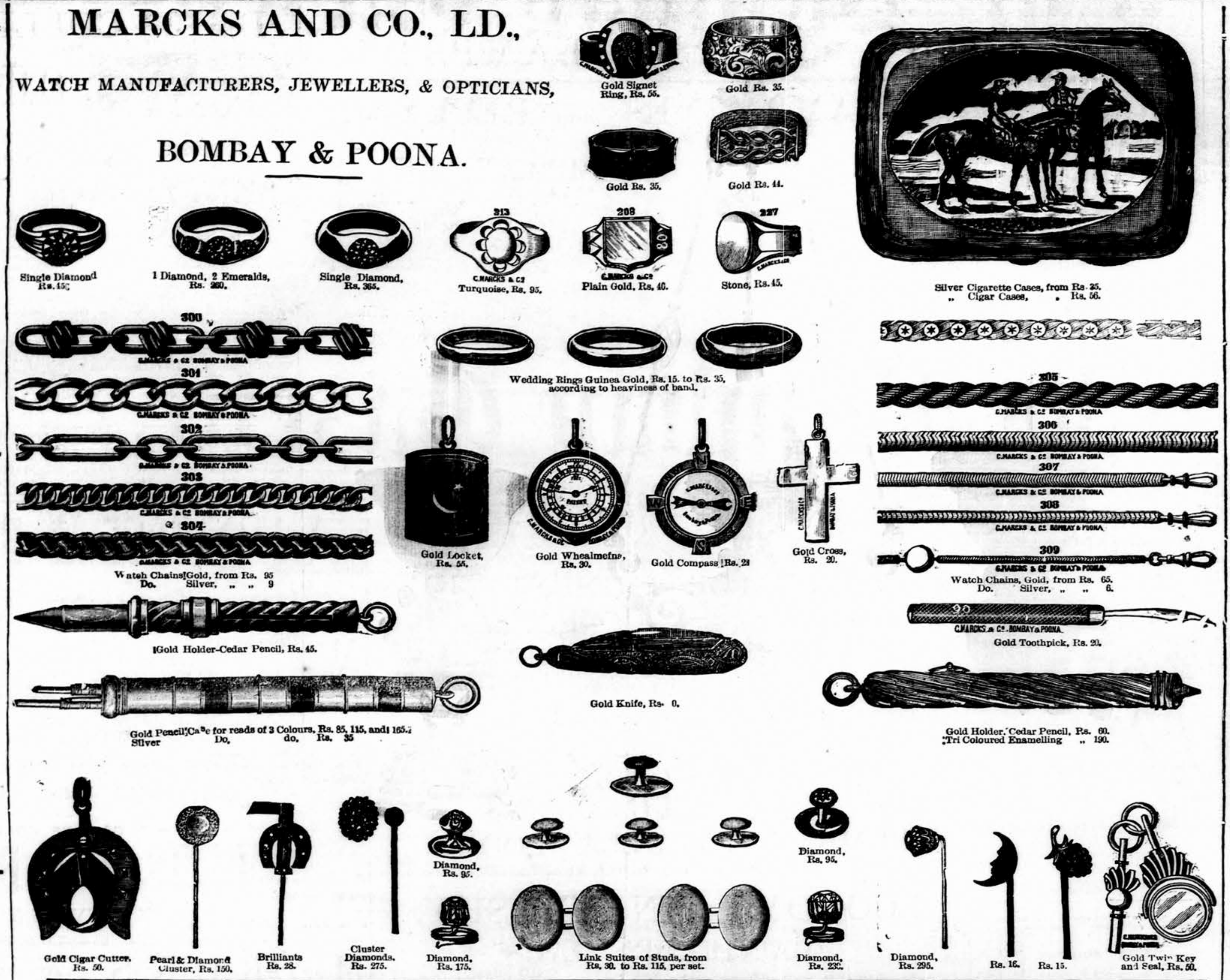
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

**E. IZOD & SON,**

*30, Milk St., London.*

Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

---



# MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, & OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Gold Signet Ring, Rs. 55.

Gold Rs. 35.

Gold Rs. 35.

Gold Rs. 44.

Single Diamond Rs. 150

1 Diamond, 2 Emeralds, Rs. 260.

Single Diamond, Rs. 365.

313 Turquoise, Rs. 95.

208 Plain Gold, Rs. 40.

227 Stone, Rs. 45.

Silver Cigarette Cases, from Rs. 25.
„ Cigar Cases, „ Rs. 56.

300 301 302 303 304

Watch Chains Gold, from Rs. 95
Do. Silver, „ „ 9

Wedding Rings Guinea Gold, Rs. 15. to Rs. 35, according to heaviness of band.

Gold Locket, Rs. 55.

Gold Whealmefns, Rs. 30.

Gold Compass Rs. 28

Gold Cross, Rs. 20.

305 306 307 308 309

Watch Chains, Gold, from Rs. 65.
Do. Silver, „ „ 6.

Gold Holder-Cedar Pencil, Rs. 45.

Gold Toothpick, Rs. 20.

Gold Knife, Rs. 0.

Gold Pencil Case for reads of 3 Colours, Rs. 85, 115, and 165.
Silver Do, do, Rs. 35

Gold Holder, Cedar Pencil, Rs. 60.
Tri Coloured Enamelling „ 190.

Gold Cigar Cutter, Rs. 50.

Pearl & Diamond Cluster, Rs. 150.

Brilliants Rs. 28.

Cluster Diamonds. Rs. 275.

Diamond, Rs. 95.

Diamond, Rs. 175.

Link Suites of Studs, from Rs. 30. to Rs. 115, per set.

Diamond, Rs. 95.

Diamond, Rs. 230.

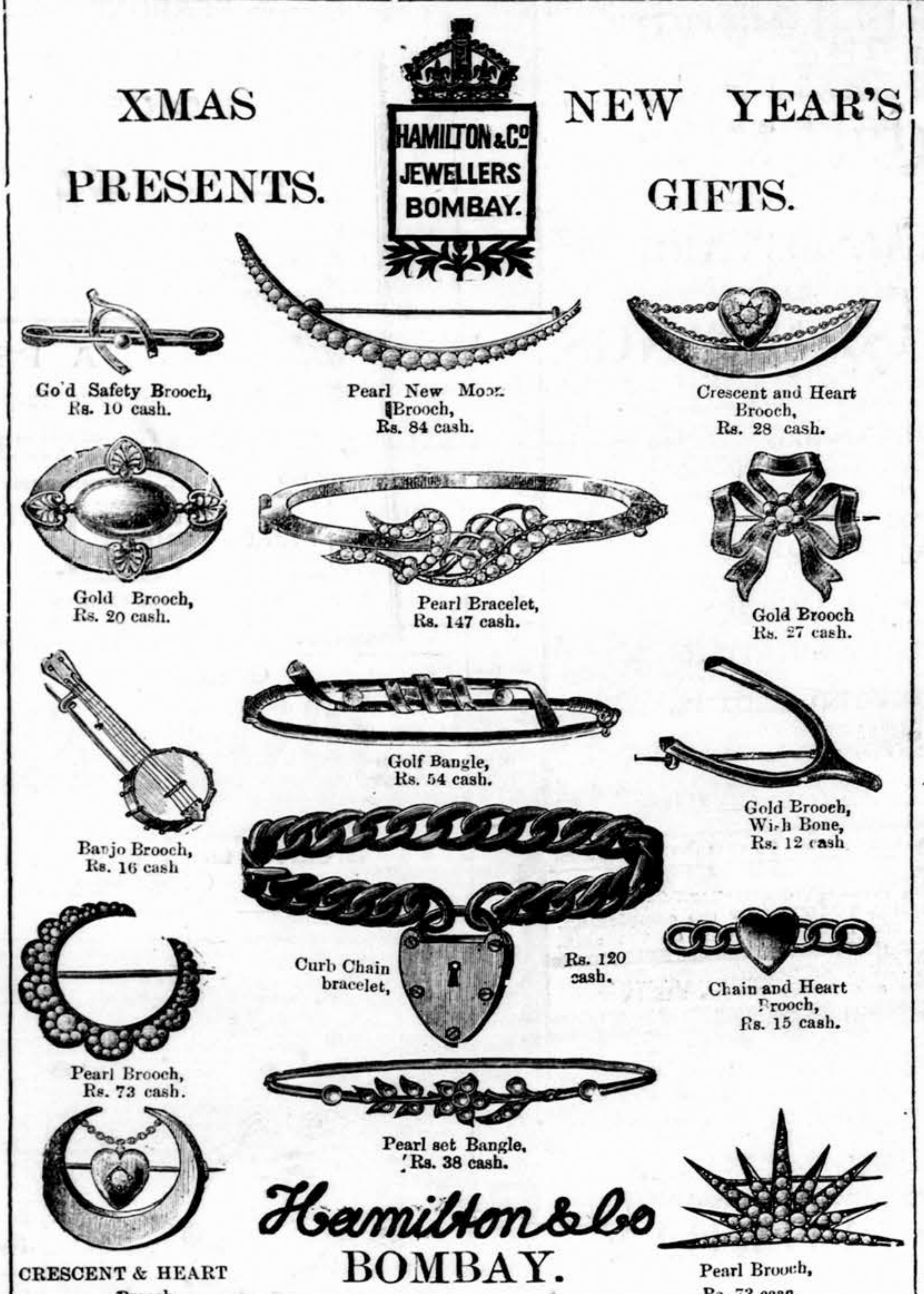
Diamond, Rs. 295.

Rs. 16.

Rs. 15.

Gold Twin Key and Seal, Rs. 50.

---



XMAS PRESENTS.

HAMILTON & Cº JEWELLERS BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Gold Safety Brooch, Rs. 10 cash.

Pearl New Moon Brooch, Rs. 84 cash.

Crescent and Heart Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.

Gold Brooch, Rs. 20 cash.

Pearl Bracelet, Rs. 147 cash.

Gold Brooch Rs. 27 cash.

Golf Bangle, Rs. 54 cash.

Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16 cash

Gold Brooch, Wish Bone, Rs. 12 cash

Curb Chain bracelet, Rs. 120 cash.

Chain and Heart Brooch, Rs. 15 cash.

Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.

Pearl set Bangle, Rs. 38 cash.

CRESCENT & HEART Brooch Rs. 28 cash.

Hamilton & Co BOMBAY.

Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.

---

ASK FOR

# LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

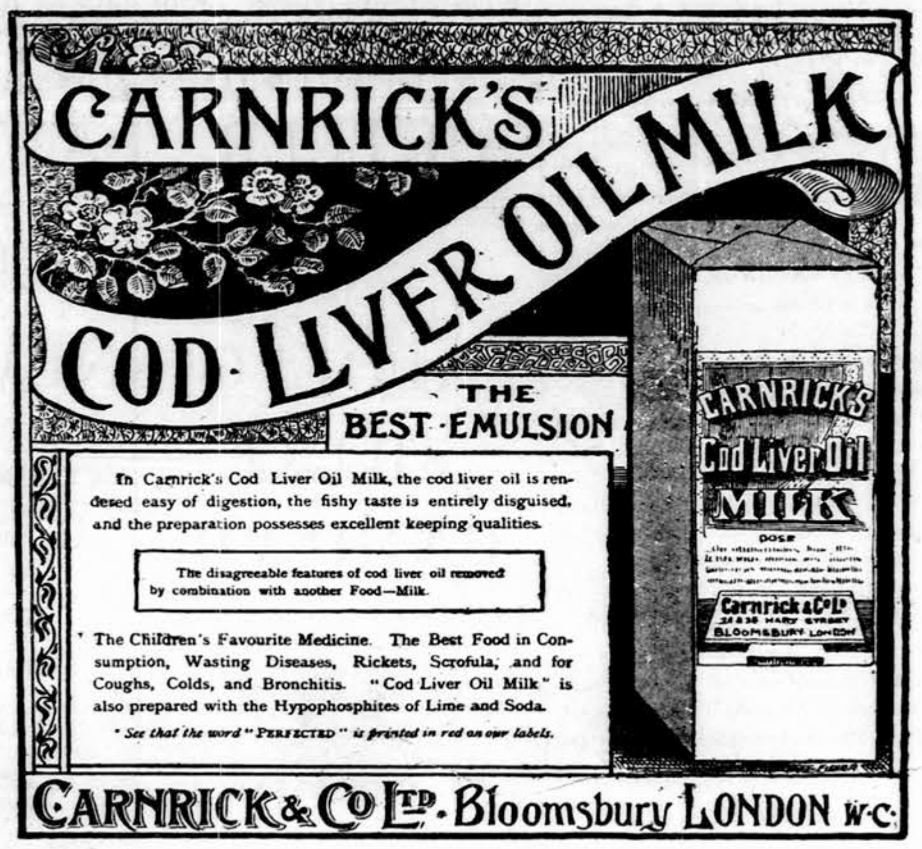
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

**Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.**

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

---



# CARNRICK'S COD LIVER OIL MILK

THE BEST EMULSION

In Carnrick's Cod Liver Oil Milk, the cod liver oil is rendered easy of digestion, the fishy taste is entirely disguised, and the preparation possesses excellent keeping qualities.

The disagreeable features of cod liver oil removed by combination with another Food—Milk.

The Children's Favourite Medicine. The Best Food in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Rickets, Scrofula, and for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchitis. "Cod Liver Oil Milk" is also prepared with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

** See that the word "PERFECTED" is printed in red on our labels.*

CARNRICK & Cº LTD. Bloomsbury LONDON W.C.

---

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

# BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—
*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

*Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.*

AGENTS:—

TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. KEMP & Co., LD., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

---

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

# SLACK & BROWNLOW'S WORLD FAMED FILTERS

WORKS: MANCHESTER.

---

HAIR PRODUCER.

# EDWARD'S "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

HAIR RESTORER.

PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS & MOUSTACHIOS.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

**REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.**

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c. Also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be perfectly harmless and devoid of any Metallic or other injurious ingredients. IS NOT A DYE. Specially prepared for Toilet Use. The best Hair Dressing. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers. Manufactured only by—

**EDWARDS & CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENGLAND.**

---

NOTICES.

# LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

# DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

**Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.**

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much [illegible] in telling I have taken the Lungili you [illegible] sent me, [illegible] appears to have completely cured [illegible] have been suffering four years from dysentery, [illegible] result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

**Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.**

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

---

# WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

Defies Competition.

JAMES WATSON & Co
OLD BLENDED
GLENLIVET WHISKY
DUNDEE

*Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.*

*Agents*—F. Fischer & Co., BOMBAY.
*Sub-Agent*—D. C. Oomrigar, „
*Agents*—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., CALCUTTA

---

# KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS

AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

*Mention this Paper.*

---

# LIFE VERSUS DEATH

SEE

MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S

WORK ON

# CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

*And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from*

MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,

INCLUDING

REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO

MR. CONGREVE'S

OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.

FOR

# DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,

OLD OR RECENT,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

WHOOPING COUGH,

# COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,

THE FINEST MEDICINE

IN THE WORLD IS

**CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR,**

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

*NOTE.—For* MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

---

# DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

**TO CURE**

**Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.**

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

**A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.**

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.